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France's Most-Wanted Fugitive

Paris Police Kill Mesrine

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — Jacques Mesrine, a gangster who reigned in France and became the most wanted criminal in France, was shot and killed today in an ambush set on the northern outskirts of Paris.



Jacques Mesrine

escapes, stunts aimed at ridiculing the police, and his occasional claims to be acting more for social reform than personal enrichment.

According to the police account,

Mesrine's BMW was blocked by a police bus as it turned into a wide boulevard about 3:15 p.m. Other police vehicles quickly converged on the car and the shooting immediately began.

Crowds from a nearby street market gathered at the scene as Mesrine's bullet-riddled body was driven off in a blue police van and an ambulance took his female companion to a hospital.

Mesrine had been at large since May, 1978, when he escaped from La Santé, a maximum security prison in Paris. The breakout, which Mesrine had predicted for months, led to the firing of the warden.

Rather than hide out or flee the country, Mesrine and an accomplice two weeks later robbed the casino at Deauville, a fashionable resort on the Normandy coast. Earlier that same day, Mesrine strode into the local police precinct, flashed a police ID card and demanded to see the chief. When he was told the chief was not in, the gangster left the station before he was recognized.

Liked to Taunt Police

In November, 1978, Mesrine attempted to kidnap the judge who sentenced him to 20 years in prison for armed robbery. Again aided by an accomplice, he forced his way into the judge's Paris apartment and waited in vain for the intended victim to return home. Alerted by neighbors about the attempt, police converged on the apartment and arrested Mesrine's accomplice. But Mesrine himself walked past the police officers and escaped after yelling at them: "Hey, don't you recognize me?"

In a letter to a newspaper, Mesrine claimed his aim in the kidnapping attempt was to publicize his abhorrence of maximum security prisons—a cause to which he would devote the rest of his life, he asserted. Prisoners in such cells, Mesrine wrote, are "arbitrarily treated like caged dogs with the sole purpose of destroying them."

Mesrine surfaced again in July of this year to kidnap Henri Leclerc, a wealthy, 82-year-old real estate dealer, whose family quickly paid a \$1.5-million ransom for his release. Mesrine claimed no altruistic motive.

In an ugly incident earlier this year, the gangster lured a reporter to a stone quarry where he beat and shot the man in the neck and shoulder. While the journalist was recovering in a hospital, Mesrine sent photographs of his wounded victim to the newspapers with a note congratulating him on his reporting.

S. Africa Regime to Allow Black-White Partnerships

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The South African government today announced a plan to allow white and black businessmen to form partnerships for the first time.

Piet Koomhof, the minister in charge of race relations, said that blacks could hold a 51-percent interest in such companies. He said that a black-white partnership would be formed for the construction of a large commercial center in the black township of Soweto.

Mr. Koomhof told the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce that the loosening of the commercial rules was part of the government's strategy to draw blacks into free enterprise, uniting them with whites against Marxism.

"Economic freedom and participation does not, in principle, threaten the order of the state," he said. "The level of progress that could develop among blacks in a free en-

terprise system should be so advantageous that chaos and revolution would follow such risks that blacks would fight against it."

Large Investment

Businessmen said that the government's action would lead to large investment in black areas, creating jobs and facilities. They said that it would be of particular importance to the building industry, which would be free to move into black areas, where there is a severe shortage of housing. "This is a tremendous breakthrough," said housing developer Aaron Cohen. "We have been advocating it for years."

The move follows several policy changes aimed at giving more rights to South African blacks. Foreigners among these has been the government's decision to allow blacks to join and form their own unions and to back moves for equal pay and job opportunities.



BRITISH GIFT — Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng meets Hercules, a pedigree Galloway bull, during a visit yesterday to Sherwood House, a 1,650-acre farm near Oxford, England. The bull was presented to the Chinese people for breeding purposes.

In Contest for Japan Premiership

Ohira, Fukuda in Head-On Clash

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Nov. 2 (NYT) — The reading power struggle in the divided Liberal Democratic Party today became a head-to-head contest for the premiership between the incumbent, Masayoshi Ohira, 69, and his predecessor and chief rival in the party, Takeo Fukuda, 74.

Conservative members of parliament loyal to Mr. Fukuda, in a meeting today, voted unanimously to place their leader's name before the parliament in opposition to Mr. Ohira for the top government job. Meanwhile, Mr. Ohira's parliamentary supporters, in a separate meeting, voted to back Mr. Ohira for the post when the issue goes before the legislature.

The split marks the first time that the Liberal Democrats have failed to agree on a candidate for the premiership since the party came to power 24 years ago.

Mr. Ohira and his Cabinet formally resigned, as mandated by the constitution, but remained in office as caretakers pending the election that, in normal circumstances, would have confirmed Mr. Ohira in power, as the president of the majority party, in a routine parliamentary proceeding.

It was uncertain tonight when the parliament would be able to meet for the election of a new government. The action is required by the constitution following the election Oct. 7 of the new House of Representatives.

Mr. Ohira's role in the house election, in which the thin parliamentary majority held by the Liberal Democrats was whittled further, brought demands for his resignation by Mr. Fukuda and others. But Mr. Ohira refused to quit. The resulting impasse has stalled parliament since it convened for a special 18-day session on Tuesday.

House Speaker Hirokichi Noda, a Liberal Democrat, expressed reluctance to accept two candidates for the premiership from the same party. Meanwhile, the heads of the principal opposition parties, representing ideologies from right center to extreme left, spurred suggestions of a voting coalition to exploit the confusion in the dominant conservative party.

A political analyst for the television network, NHK, said that the margin between supporters of Mr.

Ohira and Mr. Fukuda in the two houses of the parliament made the prospective election outcome too close to call.

The Liberal Democratic Party secretary-general, Kunikida Daiso, said that the meeting called by Mr. Ohira to endorse his candidacy had constituted a caucus binding on the party since those attending came from the membership of both houses of parliament.

But Mr. Fukuda's group mobilized this week in a new organization called the Association for the Betterment of the LDP, boycotted Mr. Ohira's meeting and called their own, limited to members of the House of Representatives. They contended that the issue should be left to members of the more powerful lower house.

Jurisdictional Question

The jurisdictional question was seen as crucial, for Mr. Fukuda's forces are believed to prevail in the lower house, while Mr. Ohira's backers are thought to be in the majority in the upper house and in the parliament as a whole. Each house votes separately on a premier, but in case of a disagreement the choice of the lower house is the winner.

The numbers in the various factions in the conservative caucus

have fluctuated, and there is a large number of uncommitted members. Observers said that, if Mr. Ohira received more votes than Mr. Fukuda in the party caucus, the dissidents would swing to the incumbent premier's side in the election in the parliament.

In Bid for Guerrilla Support

U.K. Outlines Concessions on Rhodesia

William Borders

LONDON, Nov. 2 (NYT) — Britain today outlined what it said was the final version of its plan for new elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and implied the Patriotic Front guerrillas to accept it by Monday.

Although Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, said "this is not an ultimatum," he made it clear that there was little room for further movement in the British position. His action tonight thus brought the conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia here to a new point of crisis, as it reached the end of its eighth week.

"There does come a time when everything has been gone over, and every argument has been made

three or four times," Lord Carrington said. "Then it is time to take a decision."

Britain's detailed, nine-page plan for what it called "pre-independence arrangements" made several new concessions to the guerrillas, who have engaged the Salisbury government in a long and bloody civil war.

The changes were designed to provide new assurances that political candidates drawn from the ranks of the guerrilla alliance would have a fair chance in the elections, and that they would be personally safe during the election campaign, if they returned to Zimbabwe Rhodesia from their exile in Zambia and Mozambique.

But the changes came nowhere

near the guerrillas' own plan, which envisions a direct role for them in the transitional government. The Front leaders, who tonight went into intensive deliberations on Lord Carrington's proposal, had no immediate comment on it. Their reaction is expected within a day or so.

The third party to the talks, the biracial government elected in Zimbabwe Rhodesia last spring, has said that it broadly supports the British plan, even though it means that Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa would have to relinquish the reins of power during the transitional period, which the British envision as lasting two months.

During that period, Zimbabwe Rhodesia would be run by a British governor whose principal job would be to supervise the elections. To assuage Patriotic Front fears of unfair treatment at the hands of Salisbury's security forces, the new British plan says that the governor would have British advisers on police, military, and legal affairs, and that "other British police officers" also would be on the scene. Asked how many police officers might be dispatched from here, Lord Carrington said, "A number that we will consider adequate."

No UN Role

Britain's plan still makes no provision for a role for the United Nations in supervising the election, as the Front has demanded, but it does include the idea of observers from Commonwealth countries whose "role will be to observe that the elections are genuinely free and fair."

It also envisions participation by "military commanders on both sides" in policing a cease-fire. That could turn out to be an important concession to the Front. But with the cease-fire negotiations still ahead, that provision was left very vague, and Lord Carrington, in a press conference, declined to expand upon it.

In another move designed to appeal to the guerrillas, the plan envisions an election council with representatives of "each party taking part in the elections," presumably including the Patriotic Front.

Britain has not yet said who its governor would be, but he is expected to move very quickly, if the plan is approved. And as soon as he gets to Salisbury, Lord Carrington said today, the present economic sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia will end because "there is then a return to legality, and Rhodesia is once more a legal part of her majesty's dominions."

If the Patriotic Front accepts the proposal, a cease-fire will be the only item left on the conference agenda. If they turn it down, it will be a major blow to the hopes for a smooth transition to internationally recognized independence and an end to the guerrilla war.

Tremor Rocks Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (AP) — A strong earth tremor shook northwestern Greece today, causing slight damage to houses in four villages but no casualties, the Athens Seismological Bureau said.

French Minister Given Tributes After Suicide

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — The French Minister of the Interior, Robert Boulin, a veteran of the Algerian war, was given a state funeral today. He was killed by a suicide bomber who was attacking his government offices, today was flown under escort to Mr. Boulin's hometown.

Members of the government, including a minister who was killed by name in the messages, led the body's departure for a military plane. A French-born minister, Prime Minister Raymond Barre, was reported to attend the funeral tomorrow.

Mr. Boulin was a World War II veteran who went on to become the serving minister of any of his five republican regimes. He was last minister of Police, a post he held until, until at least, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was considering Mr. Boulin's premiership.

Reports Denied

On Monday night or early Tuesday, the minister killed himself in his home in the Paris suburb of Boulogne-Billancourt. After making virtually certain his death would touch off a political scandal, the body was flown today to Libourne, where Boulin had been mayor for 20 years, for subsequent transfer to Paris.

While the leftist opposition kept busy silent pending his burial, rumors simmered on today a denial by Mr. Boulin's son, Eric, of reports that Giscard d'Estaing had repudiated Mr. Boulin for meeting with the weekly Le Canard Enchaîné.

He weekly, which has attacked ridiculed public figures for more than half a century, recently set its sights on Mr. Giscard, claiming for allegedly receiving a diamonds six years ago from an African ruler Jean-Bedel Bokassa, since deposed.

In the Wednesday before Mr. Boulin's suicide, the Canard Enchaîné had a full page devoted to a political scandal, claiming that Boulin had received a small fortune from a diamond mine owned by Mr. Boulin. Other papers also discussed the case.

In his posthumous messages, Mr. Boulin denied any wrongdoing, and that he had been trapped by unscrupulous real-estate agents and unnamed political associates.

Vietnam Is Said to Shell Thailand from Cambodia

BANGKOK, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Thai government forces today shot down a Thai fishing boat in the Gulf of Thailand, military sources said today.

Pro-Vietnamese Cambodian forces also attacked Thailand for channeling assistance to Khmer Rouge guerrillas who support Pol Pot, the former premier who was ousted by Vietnamese forces last winter. The mortar barrage set bushes on fire, but the 13 rounds caused no damage. The sources said that the shells landed less than a mile from Thailand's border and were apparently aimed at an area wedged between Phnom Penh's troops and the frontier that is held either by the Khmer Rouge or the anti-Communist Khmer Serei (Free Cambodian).

Russians, FBI Play Spy Games Near Likely Nevada Missile Sites

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — First it was the Air Force that came to Ely, Nev., in December, 1977, to look over valleys for possible sites for the new MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

Then, last month, with Ely (population 6,500) now a favorite to base some MX missiles, came the Russians. They were dressed in jeans and sport shirts and had come almost 2,500 miles from their posts in Washington. They identified themselves as Vladimir Kvasov and Vladimir Militsyn. The Soviet Embassy in Las Vegas said a lieutenant commander and an assistant military attaché and Mr. Militsyn as a civilian employee of the attaché's office.

Trailing right behind them — and sometimes even a step ahead — were agents of the FBI, also wearing the casual cowboy garb of the area.

It was an event that provides a vivid glimpse at one of the sometimes humorous but often serious intelligence games regularly played by the two superpowers.

Military attaches are, in a sense, legal spies. Stationed in each others' capitals, they regularly travel around trying to collect whatever information might prove use-

ful as intelligence. And those wanderings are always closely monitored by the host country's security agents — the KGB in the Soviet Union and the FBI here.

The day the Russians showed up, Oct. 4, Irene Carson, the assistant librarian at Ely's public library, was running things. As she recalls it, two FBI agents arrived at the library before it opened and told her two Russians with diplomatic immunity would be coming to town on the plane from Elko.

"The Russians were pretty sure to show up" at the library, the agents told Ms. Carson, because they had done that the day before at Elko.

Ms. Carson was given a description of the men and shown pictures by the FBI agents. They told her to give them everything they wanted, and the agents would return when they left.

Around 11 a.m., the two showed up. Ms. Carson said, "dressed very casual" and describing themselves as "travelers from Washington, D.C."

The younger Russian went to the newspaper rack while his colleague asked for books "on industry in Las Vegas," Ms. Carson said. Las Vegas is out of bounds for Soviet Embassy personnel because of its

proximity to Nellis Air Force Base and the Nevada nuclear test site.

After browsing around, the Russians came back with a book "on the Nevada test site," Ms. Carson recalled. The volume was the 300-page environmental impact statement for the Nevada site where the U.S. government conducts underground tests of its nuclear weapons.

They asked if they could copy the book and were told it would have to be done at the county courthouse. The older Russian sent the other off to do that while he remained at the library "for security," because books normally are not allowed to be taken from the building by visitors.

The young man returned to say the courthouse copying machine could not be used for such a big job but that he had found a store that would do it — but at a cost of \$47. The older one approved the expense, and the almost-two-hour task began.

Ed Meyer, a clerk at the store, said the Russian told him he was "an engineering" from Washington who "needed the information" in the book and was "only in town for a little while." Because he was in a rush, the Russian did the copying himself while Mr. Meyer waited on customers.

Almost immediately after the job was done and the Russian had departed, an FBI agent came in "dressed like a cowboy," according to Mr. Meyer. In a pattern that was repeated at every stop the Russians made, the agents asked the Ely people to recall exactly what the visitors had said and what they took with them.

Meanwhile, at the library, the older Russian attempted to make small talk with Ms. Carson. At one point, "he asked me if I'd ever been to Russia," she said, and later he gave her an illustrated book on SALT-2. The FBI took the SALT-2 book with them.

Another stop for the Russians was the White Pine County Chamber of Commerce. From the chamber's pamphlet display they took almost every item, including chamber manager Betty Whitehurst pointed out, "a 9-inch by 9-inch shopping placard which warns you can be detained under Nevada law for shoplifting."

Russian Concern

Another stop was the White Pine Development Corp., where, according to Mike Bourne, "they asked for general information about the area . . . the kind of industry in the area." They told Mr. Bourne they were from an embassy in Washington.

In the afternoon, they visited the White Pine County Museum in Ely. After signing the register, the Russians "spent most of the time outside the building looking with binoculars toward the mountains," said Mary Cazier of the museum staff.

When a Las Vegas newspaper jumped on the story, Brig. Gen. Guy Hecker, the chief Air Force spokesman on the MX, declared the visit showed that the Russians are concerned about the missile.

He added, "We want them to know as much as possible" about the basing because the Soviet ability to verify how many of the mobile missiles are in each site is important under SALT-2.

The FBI has remained silent about the affair.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman pointed out yesterday that the visit "is something done on a regular and normal basis," both with Russian attaches here and U.S. attaches in Moscow. "It is strictly on the basis of reciprocity," he said. "A tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye, and a trip for a trip."

Why Ely, Nev., was asked?

"Some people may try to see some coincidence in that," with the MX, he replied dryly.

Vance Arrives for Park Funeral

U.S. to Urge Gradual Change in S. Korea

By William Chapman
SEOUL, Nov. 2 (WP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who arrived here today, plans to urge South Korean leaders to move generally in the direction of political reform, but will not suggest that they make sharp changes immediately, U.S. officials said tonight.

Mr. Vance has decided not to press for a change in the constitution that would permit the successor to assassinated President Park Chung Hee to be chosen in a direct election, the officials said.

Instead, they said, the secretary's feeling is that South Korea may move gradually toward change under the "existing structure," and that there is hope for more significant change "in the long range."

Mr. Vance has come here for the funeral of the president, in a capital anxious to learn how he would try to use U.S. influence in shaping the post-Park political climate. Some opponents of the late president were hoping for heavy U.S. pressure to push the interim government toward an immediate amendment of the constitution, a move that would give opposition forces a stronger voice in choosing Mr. Park's successor.

Under the so-called Yushio Constitution established by Mr. Park, the successor would be chosen within three months by the same National Council of Unification that last year elected Mr. Park to a six-year term. It is likely to select someone with views similar to Mr. Park's, observers here believe.

Before Mr. Park's death a week ago today, leaders of the opposition New Democratic Party had pressed for a change that would let voters directly elect the president.

There has been no indication as yet from the military-dominated interim government that it has in mind, and no guarantee that martial law will be lifted anytime soon. But

the working assumption has been that martial law will be lifted in time for a new election within the prescribed three months.

Many politicians both in and out of influence under Mr. Park said this week that they look to Americans for guidance on amending the constitution, but they were far from agreement on what kind of guidance they hoped for and expected. Mr. Vance's visit to attend the funeral tomorrow has been looked on as the key to understanding which way that influence would be directed.

U.S. officials said tonight that in talks with civilian leaders here, Mr. Vance will make general comments along the line that he trusts the South Koreans to move in the direction of reform.

But he will not urge any fast tinkering with the Yushio Constitution, or suggest that the interim government lift the emergency decrees under which Mr. Park's government has jailed hundreds of dissidents in the last few years, the U.S. officials said. Those decrees, among other things, prohibit anyone from criticizing the government except within the halls of the National Assembly.

There is reason to believe, the officials said, that once the immediate Mitterrand to Romania

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand will visit Romania next Thursday and Friday at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Socialist Party sources said here today.

There is reason to believe, the officials said, that once the immediate

succession question is settled, South Korean leaders will move promptly toward "long-range change."

The State Department has been divided on the issue, with the embassy here and most Washington experts on East Asian affairs opposing pressure for sudden change, while the human rights bureau of the State Department favors a specific declaration for reforms.

There has been speculation that a compromise might be worked out here that would fall between an immediate constitutional change and indefinite perpetuation of the Yushio system. U.S. officials said tonight that there is no agreement yet on what that compromise might be.

Mr. Vance arrived with a delegation of congressmen for Mr. Park's funeral, which is to be held tomorrow morning in central Seoul. At the airport, he paid tribute to Mr. Park as a man whose leadership "brought Korea, in a remarkably short space of time, into the ranks of economically strong and developed nations," Mr. Vance added.

His place in history is assured," Mr. Vance said. Supporters of the late president began a quiet campaign urging continuation of the present constitution for at least one year, contending that the need for continued stability overrides demands for immediate political reform. Members of the Democratic Republican Party, which Mr. Park headed, began circulating that theory today, and are prepared to state it more vocally once the president is buried and the mourning period is over.



Jacques Mesrine — moments after being fatally shot by police in Paris.

Mesrine Killed in Paris Police Ambush

(Continued from Page 1)

planning about the reporter's coverage of his crimes.

In an autobiography finished while serving a prison sentence, Mesrine claimed he was born with a passion for crime.

"I am sure that if I were asked what I wanted to be when I grew up, I would have said gangster as other children say fireman, lawyer

or doctor," Mesrine wrote in the book titled "Death Instinct." The autobiography sold more than 15,000 copies and its film rights were bought by the actor, Jean-Paul Belmondo, who reportedly was to portray the gangster.

Despite his childhood fascination with crime, Mesrine followed a bourgeois life in his youth, graduating from university as an architect

and even helping to design buildings for the world fair in Montreal in 1967.

But in 1969, Mesrine kidnapped a Montreal industrialist, Georges Delaurier, and collected a \$200,000 ransom. He then carried out a string of armed robberies in the United States. Returning to Canada, he was arrested and imprisoned in 1972 for the Delaurier kidnapping. He escaped from jail and killed two forest rangers before returning secretly to France.

Following another series of armed robberies, he was captured by French police and brought to trial in the town of Compiègne. But in the courtroom, Mesrine pulled a gun, held the judge hostage and escaped in a car led by friends outside the courthouse.

Arrested again in 1974, Mesrine remained in the Paris maximum security prison until his escape 18 months ago.

Late last year, the gangster said he was writing a sequel to his autobiography and that it would be published in Canada.

U.K. Plan Offers Concessions to Patriotic Front

LONDON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Britain today offered several concessions in what it said was the final version of its plan for transition and election in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, including acceptance of a partial military presence of Patriotic Front guerrilla forces during the period before elections. Britain asked the Patriotic Front to reply Monday.

Lord Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, proposed a complete British administration during the interim period, including British police, and proposed that "military commanders on both sides will be represented to ensure compliance with the terms of the cease-fire."

The Patriotic Front had disagreed with almost every point of Britain's plan to run the country temporarily with a British governor, using the current Salisbury regime's armed forces and police — but not the forces of the Patriotic Front. The Carrington proposal today would put the two forces on a more equal footing.

Ministers Arrive in Mahabad

Iran Ready to Discuss Self-Rule for Kurds

From Agency Dispatches
MAHABAD, Iran, Nov. 2 — A government mission arrived here today and announced that the Iranian authorities were prepared to negotiate some form of self-rule for the Kurdish area.

Meanwhile, the state radio reported that unidentified gunmen yesterday shot and killed Ayatollah Syed Mohammad Tabatabai, the chief religious leader of Tabriz. There were unconfirmed reports that Ayatollah Tabatabai had been killed by members of the Forghan terrorist group. He was the representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari in Azerbaijan province.

The government mission to Mahabad had been threatened with cancellation because of an ambush last night between the Kurdish towns of Sar Dasht and Baneh in which a colonel and 12 soldiers were killed. The state radio, however, quoted survivors of the ambush as saying that their attackers spoke Persian rather than Kurdish. It did not say who the attackers were thought to be.

Rebel sources in Baneh said that the ambush caused heavy fighting in the town between guerrillas who took control two days ago and gov-

ernment forces. The sources said that 55 government troops had been killed and that clashes were continuing. Officials of the Kurdish Democratic Party in Mahabad said that they could not confirm the reports.

The three-man team — Interior Minister Hashem Sabaghiyan, Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Darush Foruhar and Plan and Budget Minister Ezzatollah Sahabi — flew by helicopter into the army-held Mahabad barracks. They left by car without an escort for the local governor's office where they received a friendly reception from about 3,000 Kurds chanting "Long live the Kurdish Democratic Party" and waving portraits of Kurdish spiritual leader Sheikh Ezzeddin Hosseini.

The Kurds, some of whom were armed, applauded when Mr. Foruhar said: "Your legitimate rights will be met by the government." On Kurdish demands for limited self-rule, he said: "The Islamic government of Iran believes that these demands are legitimate and must be met. The maintenance of cultural characteristics and the local control of the internal affairs

Acceptance Would Hurt Ties

E. Berlin Pushing Bonn To Reject New U.S. Arms

By Michael Getler

BONN, Nov. 2 (WP) — East German leader Erich Honecker today escalated the Communist-bloc pressure being brought against West Germany not to allow deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe by making it clear that such a decision will cause a deterioration in relations between the two German states.

In recent months, and especially since the Oct. 6 speech in East Berlin by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in which new but vague arms negotiation proposals were announced, the East Germans have been especially cordial to Bonn.

Last week, East German Housing Minister Wolfgang Junker made an extended visit to West Germany, the first by an East German of minister rank in eight years. He talked of an especially good and business-like atmosphere on his visit.

This week, East Germany agreed to drop one long-standing road toll on West German cars entering the East, in return for a lump sum payment by Bonn. Today, however, Mr. Honecker left little doubt that there was a price for Bonn going along with an expected NATO decision in December to produce, and eventually deploy, new U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles to balance new Soviet arms already in place.

Mr. Honecker, according to a report in the party newspaper Neues Deutschland, called the NATO plan "an attack on peace" and said that such a move would have "negative results for relations between East and West and for relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany."

Some of the matters that are likely to come up are the Chinese quarrel with Vietnam and continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

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News Analysis

Europeans Loath to Share Nuclear Trigger With U.S.

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS (NYT) — The changing political and military underpinnings for West European defense have led most of the countries considering acceptance of new U.S. nuclear weapons to reverse their stand on demanding a role in control of the arms.

The most important change in position has been in West Germany. It was disclosed in talks with a number of senior NATO diplomats and officials here.

The West Germans, for whom the concept of a "two-key" nuclear system was primarily devised, now want new weapons capable of reaching the Soviet Union from their territory to be completely and exclusively under U.S. control. The change of view reflects underlying shifts in alliance perceptions that are coming to the surface in the intense debate on the new armaments plan.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has set its mid-December ministerial meeting as the target date for a decision on the weapons. While not one of the European governments involved has yet definitely made its position known, alliance officials are cautiously optimistic that the U.S. proposal to deploy more than 500 new medium-range missiles in Western Europe will be endorsed.

The central question is no longer whether the weapons are needed to meet the threat of greatly improved Soviet weapons targeted against the European allies. There is a consensus on the military requirement.

But there is still argument on whether the alliance should go ahead with a firm decision to produce and deploy the arms, which could not be delivered before the mid-1980s, and then try to negotiate mutual limits with the Russians, or should hold off on the decision, as Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has demanded, and negotiate first.

The defense-minded people at NATO headquarters are convinced that talks with the Russians are always doomed to futility unless the West has something concrete to bargain away in return for the Soviet concessions it seeks. So they favor a "package" decision that would start the new weapons programs now and at the same time offer to negotiate reductions in the next round of arms-limitation talks. Approval of the nuclear arms treaty by the U.S. Senate is thus considered crucial by the Europeans, to make the offer for further talks credible to their own public opinion as well as to Moscow. It is generally agreed at NATO that U.S. failure to ratify the arms treaty would cause devastating tensions and doubts for the alliance in its ability to maintain its cohesion, and also in the relations of each of its members with Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev has, however, eased the issue somewhat for the West with his threats of Soviet reaction to a new weapons program. As often before, the menace has reinforced resistance and renewed a sense of the importance of the alliance.

The recent Prague trial of dissidents who sought only to monitor Czechoslovakia's compliance with its civil guarantees has also affected

Moscow is the secret 16th member of NATO.

Another said that Mr. Brezhnev's East Berlin speech of Oct. 6, which not only made some vague offers about Soviet arms reductions but also held out the threat of new dangers if the West reneges, changed perceptions of the issue. "Now," the diplomat said, "the question isn't just whether we want to negotiate first, or while we are developing the program. It is whether the alliance can hold together and face Soviet demands. Brezhnev has thrown down a new challenge."

Nonetheless, the issue of "one key" or "two keys" shows how thinking has evolved. When U.S. warheads were originally deployed widely in Europe, fears were expressed that, without some system of joint control, Washington might expose the Europeans to retaliation by firing from their soil without their agreement. A process of "consultation" was established. But it was understood that the U.S. president, who retains ultimate and sole power of decision to begin any nuclear attack, might not have time for an elaborate exchange.

W. Germans Opposed

So the "two-key" system was developed. It does not mean that two individuals must simultaneously arm a weapon, as in the U.S. forces, but that U.S. personnel control the warheads and European personnel control the launchers. In that way, neither one could act without the other. This is the system affecting the Pershing 1 missiles and many other nuclear weapons in West Germany. About half of the approximately 7,000 U.S. warheads now deployed in Europe are said to be subject to this plan.

None of these weapons can reach Soviet soil, however. That would be the purpose of the new weapons to counter the new Soviet missiles and bombers.

The West Germans have made clear that they do not want the new weapons to come under their responsibility. The 108 Pershing 2 missiles, with expanded range, which would replace the Pershing 1 missiles in West Germany, would all be U.S.-owned and entirely under U.S. control.

Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, where it is proposed to deploy ground-launched Cruise missiles that could reach the Soviet Union, have also indicated that they will probably want them controlled by a one-key system.

Only Italy is leaning toward dual control, which means the ally owning and taking responsibility for the missiles and launchers while the United States guards the warheads. The reasoning is apparently to demonstrate active participation in this defense program, and the national right to share in decisions.

West Germany thinking has gone in the opposite direction. It is based on two major points.

One is the fear that the United States might be reluctant to engage the rest of its strategic arsenal for Europe's defense, as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recently told a Brussels audience if the debate. A senior diplomat described the impact sarcastically, saying, "We've long known that the Europeans have strategic weap-

ons on their territory. This is what NATO has long called the fear of 'decoupling' the defense of Europe from that of the United States. The basic principle of NATO is that the defense of Europe is vital to the United States and automatically engages U.S. military forces."

The second point is even more political. The West Germans fear that if they have any role in controlling weapons that could reach the Soviet Union, Moscow would say that they have in effect become a nuclear power, and would retaliate politically, if not militarily, endangering the delicate agreements that have become of prime importance to Bonn in its relations with East Germany and the East bloc as well as with Moscow.

The arms-limitation offer, which will be the other half of the package up for NATO decision next month, has not yet been worked out as fully as the weapons plan. It is already evident, however, that it will probably provide for Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the European nuclear weapons within the context of the next round of arms talks, but with strengthened procedures for consulting the Europeans on these issues of direct importance to their defense.

The plan is expected to be an elaboration of the "declaration of principles" embodied in the nuclear arms treaty now being considered in the Senate, plus the U.S. statement on U.S. obligations to Western Europe that was attached to the treaty.

The Europeans have not made final decisions known on all these issues, but exchanges are proceeding rapidly and the chances are considered fairly good for meeting the December deadline.

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U.S. Halts Bolivia Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

transportation and commerce in

Deposed President Walter Guevara formed what he called "clandestine government" rule from somewhere in La Paz. G. David Padilla, the former chief, apparently went into hiding after urging the commanders to remain loyal to the deposed president.

Mr. Guevara's government was Bolivia's first civilian regime in a decade. He was inaugurated on Aug. 6. Bolivia has a \$3-billion foreign debt, a 25-percent rate of inflation, and a foreign trade deficit of \$3 million a year. Mr. Guevara was negotiating with the International Monetary Fund, and the United States had indicated that it might provide additional assistance, according to diplomatic sources.

The coup occurred nine days after U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance appealed to Bolivian leaders to respect the democratic process. Mr. Vance, who was in Bolivia last week for a meeting of the Organization of American States, conveyed the message during luncheon for the country's top leaders. Sources said that Col. Nolasco was invited but declined to attend.

Zambia Arrests 700

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 2 (AP) — Zambian police and immigration officials arrested more than 700 unemployed foreigners in city of Kitwe, a government spokesman said today. The foreigners, mostly Senegalese, face deportation.

PLO Chief Meets Leaders Of Government in Lisbon

From Agency Dispatches

LISBON, Nov. 2 — Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat met today with Portuguese political leaders as part of his diplomatic drive in Europe.

Mr. Arafat, seeking recognition for the PLO, met separately with President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Premier Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo and Foreign Minister Carlos Frguas Cruz.

No statement was issued after the meeting, but Arab diplomatic sources said that Mr. Arafat had sought "some kind of diplomatic status" for an office the PLO plans to open here in the near future.

Mr. Arafat's second-in-command was quoted today as saying that the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip was imminent. Salah Khalaf told the conservative Lebanese newspaper Al-Anwar that the creation of a Palestinian state "is much closer than many think."

And in Bonn the West German government rebuffed suggestions from a PLO representative, Abdulh. Farraj, that Bonn had established political contacts with the PLO.

In Lisbon to open an international Palestinian solidarity conference, Mr. Arafat was escorted by a police motorcycle squad under tight security measures.

At a Foreign Ministry banquet in Mr. Arafat's honor, Mr. Frguas Cruz, condemned Israel's occupation and settlement of the West Bank and called for the creation of a "fatherland" for the "martyred Palestinian people."

Mr. Sabaghiyan hinted today that a three-month-old ban on the Kurdish party might be lifted when he said: "Within the framework of the Islamic republic all parties are free."

Last March, during negotiations between the government and Kurdish leaders, the government promised a measure of autonomy for the region. No firm agreement was set, however, and the fighting continued.

Ayatollah Tabatabai, in his late 70s, was shot in the head and upper body by one of two men riding a motorcycle as he left the main mosque of Tabriz after evening prayers, according to a spokesman for his household. The gunmen escaped.

Ayatollah Tabatabai was instrumental in leading the movement in the area against deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. But, after the revolution in February, he complained of what he called un-Islamic behavior by revolutionaries who took over the city.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari described the killing as a horrible tragedy and called on residents to "beware so that foreign agents do not succeed in stirring up trouble as in other areas."

Transkei Bans

34 Organizations

UMTATA, Transkei, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The government of the Transkei, an independent tribal homeland on South Africa's east coast, today banned almost every political organization in southern Africa, ranging from the World Council of Churches to the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

Thirty-four religious and political organizations were outlawed.

The banings have baffled political observers because some of the organizations do not even operate in the country. Transkei received its independence from South Africa in 1976 as part of its apartheid policy.

Kennedy Said To Oppose PLO

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Sen. Edward Kennedy wrote Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to reaffirm his opposition to negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Army and to pledge support for an "undivided Jerusalem."

The New Republic magazine reported today.

In an article in its current issue, the magazine said the Kennedy letter was delivered to Mr. Begin by Meyer Feldman, a Washington lawyer and aide to former President John Kennedy.

"We see that the Palestine Liberation Army has not abandoned terrorism as an instrument of policy," the magazine quoted Sen. Kennedy as saying in the letter. He added, "It has not recognized Israel's nationhood and right to exist in peace."

And this is why there can be no U.S. negotiations with this organization."

Files on Celebrities Stolen

New Scientologist Papers Detail Spying Activities

By Timothy S. Robinson and Tom Sherwood

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP)—A batch of Scientology papers stolen from Internal Revenue Service files and other government sources, detailing such private groups as American Medical Association, and internal church documents, were released by a federal judge yesterday.

The documents were among those released by U.S. District Judge Charles Richey. They include a list of a church plan to begin a major campaign against Sen. James Buckley, D-N.Y., and also detail several instances of church operatives posing as reporters or students to gain access to Hill offices or federal judges' chambers.

Among the celebrities whose tax returns and other documents were seized were singer Frank Sinatra, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, and the late Sen. Edward Brooke. The documents suggest that the IRS had been told that the IRS had non-tax-related intelligence on such persons.

Documents Seized
The documents were among hundreds of thousands of pages seized from a Church of Scientology office in Los Angeles on July 8, 1977, by authorities investigating the church. Nine church members and others were found guilty by Judge Richey last week of various criminal offenses in connection with a church to break into government offices and steal government documents electronically "bug" an IRS office.

Greatest Detail
The time of their convictions, the Richey released several hundred pages of documents that had been used in a criminal case against them. The documents dealt with a church spying activity involving private citizens and groups — than those previously released.

The church's president, the Rev. Jim Whitham, issued a statement last night saying that the new documents tell nothing about the actual workings of the church of Scientology or of the IRS or government agencies. He said the church has been fighting for 25 years.

Church officials have said in the past that any actions taken by their members were in response to what they viewed as government harassment. Including fighting the church's tax status and its methods of raising members.

The documents released yesterday give the greatest detail to date on the steps taken by the church to probe and denigrate its five enemies.

The document was a biography, by 100 pages long, of U.S. Dis-Judge Oliver Gasch, whom the church apparently perceived as an enemy because of actions he took while in the church in the late 1960s when he was U.S. attorney.

The document lists legal commitments, including a bar group, "An American Medical Association," to which Judge Gasch belonged as far back as the 1930s, and names of each person who had included an interview with Judge Gasch in his chambers.

The document does not explain the Scientology identified itself to the judge. But another document telling operatives how to pose as students and getting judges to discuss their favorite subjects. The Scientology said that he

brought up Scientology in the context of discussing the McCarthy era in the early 1950s. Judge Gasch "seemed to have forgotten" his earlier involvement with Scientology, the member reported at one point, but called a prosecutor in the member's presence to get current information on the church.

Security Obsession

The documents were replete with code names for members and their targets and the church's apparent obsession with their own security network.

At one point, the church told its spies to pose as doctors or reporters in a derogatory information about the California Medical Association, and warned them that in doing so they should "act like an MD — deep voice — mature."

The information on Sen. DeConcini made it clear that nothing derogatory had been turned up about the senator. But the document said a rumor campaign will soon be started — to his career need not be promising. "It said that, if Sen. DeConcini refused to join the church in an attack on a church enemy in Arizona, 'zap he gets hit with the submissions and D.C. press.'"

The church has been engaged in a decades-long fight with the American Medical Association and various psychiatric groups.

Toxic Uranium Lost in Britain

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Britain's Atomic Energy Authority said today that seven tons of potentially "extremely toxic and damaging" uranium products were lost at British processing plants this year.

A spokesman for the authority said that such uranium could not be made into bombs and did not pose a radiation threat. But, like lead, it is "extremely toxic and would be extremely damaging if ingested by the body," he said.

A spokesman for British Nuclear Fuels Ltd., which carried out an annual check with the authority, ruled out an investigation, saying: "These figures are the norm. Only if they got much higher would we have an investigation."

Approval of the McGovern proposal as a declaration to accompany the resolution of ratification for the strategic arms limitation treaty opens the way to an intense Senate debate on arms reductions that now seems likely if SALT-2 reaches the Senate floor.

The McGovern declaration begins with an expression of senatorial "disappointment" that SALT negotiations until now "have failed to achieve" quantitative reductions or more significant qualitative limits on nuclear armaments.

Hawks and Doves

This disappointment is widely shared in the Senate, by doves like Sen. McGovern and hawks as well. The most hard-line senator on the Foreign Relations Committee, Jesse Helms, R-N.C., voted with Sen. McGovern yesterday.

The Carter administration says it can accept Sen. McGovern's proposal but is much less willing to entertain stronger measures along the same lines that may be introduced on the floor.

But several senators whose votes on SALT-2 may be crucial to its chances insist that the Senate must go further than the McGovern declaration. Included in this group are Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., Howard

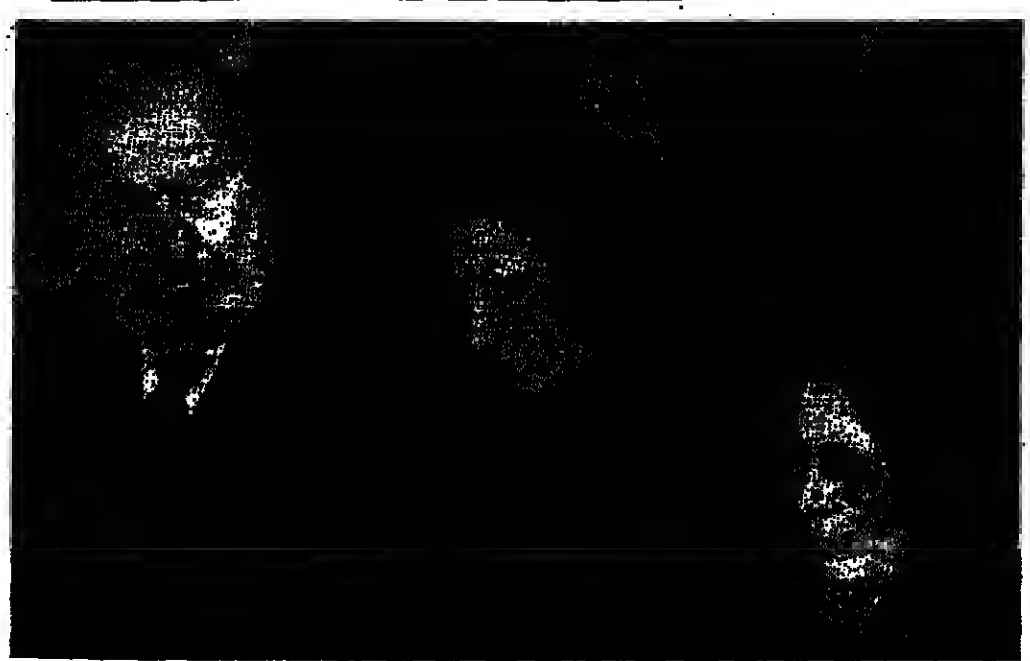
2 Agencies Ask \$251 Million in Cambodian Aid

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The International Red Cross and UN Children's Fund said today that they will need \$251 million in the next 12 months for their joint campaign to help the people of Cambodia.

The two international aid agencies said that their Oct. 19 appeal for \$111 million was for six months and that an additional \$140 million will be needed for the second half of next year.

The office of the UN high commissioner for refugees estimates that an additional \$60 million will be required to care for Cambodian refugees in Thailand.

These figures will be announced at the Cambodia aid conference convened for next week in New York by the United Nations, the agencies said.



MUSSOLINI FUNERAL — Vittorio Mussolini, son of Mussolini, attends funeral Thursday in Predappio, Italy, of his mother, Rachele, who died Tuesday at 89. With him are his wife, Monica, center, and sister, Edda Ciano. Mrs. Mussolini was buried next to her husband.

Despite New Test Results in U.S.

Agency Says Nuclear Fuel Covers Safe

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — A suspected flaw in the design of the nation's commercial atomic reactors is not a major safety risk and will not require power reductions or reactor shutdowns, Nuclear Regulatory Commission officials said today.

After a hectic week of checking data and conferring with reactor and atomic fuel vendors, staff officials reported to the five-member commission that the design of reactor emergency core cooling systems poses none of the safety risks that had been feared.

"I think, with one or two possible exceptions, the vendors have satisfied us that the performance of the emergency core cooling system is within the limits set by the commission," said Harold Denton, chief of reactor regulation.

Mr. Denton said that only Oregon's Trojan plant and the Salem plant in New Jersey — both currently out of production — still present some cause for concern and further checking.

Recently completed tests at Oak Ridge National Laboratory had cast doubt on the effectiveness of emergency cooling systems in the nation's 70 operating reactors. The suspected flaw involved potential swelling under high temperatures of the cladding, or covering, around nuclear plant fuel. The tests had suggested that the swelling could be much greater than had previously

been thought, great enough under some conditions to perhaps block the flow of cooling water around the reactor core.

But Norm Lauben, an aide to Mr. Denton, said today that data supplied by the vendors on their reactors and fuel "led us to believe there is not a safety problem at this time."

Roger Matson said that the staff

Union Supports Kennedy Bid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — A 250,000-member electrical workers union that backed Mr. Carter's presidential bid in 1976 is throwing its support behind Sen. Edward Kennedy for the 1980 Democratic nomination.

"Too many of his [Mr. Carter's] promises have gone unfulfilled," the executive board of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers declared yesterday after unanimously endorsing the Massachusetts senator.

The union, which endorsed Mr. Carter shortly before the Democratic convention in 1976, said that the president had abandoned commitments to achieve tax code revisions, comprehensive national health insurance and "a populist stance." Instead, he has advanced a "pro-business program on energy and inflation," the union contended.

Proposal Aimed at Future Treaties

Senate Panel Backs Limit on SALT

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday gave unanimous approval to a proposal by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., declaring the Senate's intention not to approve any future strategic arms limitation agreements that fail to provide for substantial reductions of U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons.

Approval of the McGovern proposal as a declaration to accompany the resolution of ratification for the strategic arms limitation treaty opens the way to an intense Senate debate on arms reductions that now seems likely if SALT-2 reaches the Senate floor.

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These figures will be announced at the Cambodia aid conference convened for next week in New York by the United Nations, the agencies said.

Guerrillas Slay 2 Policemen in Soweto Station

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2 (AP) — Black guerrillas today attacked a police station in the black Soweto community with hand grenades and Soviet assault rifles, police said. They said two black policemen were killed, and a black policeman and a civilian were wounded. The attack was the second in six months against a police station in Soweto.

Maj. Gen. Victor Verster, police commander of riot control, said that four blacks attacked the Orlando station, firing Soviet AK-47s at policemen and civilians in the office. Gen. Verster said that other raiders threw four hand grenades at the back of the station.

According to Soweto residents, police units searched houses in the township. There have been no arrests.

No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. On May 3, a policeman was killed and five persons were injured in an attack on another station. That attack was claimed by the African National Council, a banned militant black nationalist organization.

3 Slain in Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Nov. 2 (AP) — Black guerrillas attacked the village of Rael in the northern part of the territory, killing three civilians, an Owambo government spokesman said today.

Russia Ousts Frenchman

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today expelled Robert Versailles, the French assistant naval attaché in Moscow. Sources said that the move apparently was in retaliation for the recent expulsion of the Soviet assistant naval attaché in Paris.

gating SALT-2 at a fixed future time if there had been no new U.S.-Soviet agreement on arms reductions. As aide to Sen. Moynihan said the senator had not yet accepted such a compromise.

Sen. Cranston said last night that he believed it would be necessary to go "a little farther" than the McGovern declaration to win over senators who have been most concerned about arms reductions.

Sen. McGovern's proposal would not technically be legally binding, since this Senate cannot commit future senators on SALT issues. It would be similar to Senate declarations passed at the time of SALT-1. One of them had an apparent impact on the SALT-2 negotiations, but two — as Sen. Moynihan pointed out on the Senate floor — had no effect.

The one that had some impact was sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. It said that SALT-2 should provide for U.S. strategic nuclear forces not inferior to those of the Soviet Union (SALT-1 had granted the Russians more weapons in some categories). Sen. Jackson claims that his declaration was not satisfied fully; others say it was by the equal arms ceilings in SALT-2.

Sen. Moynihan noted that two other declarations passed with SALT-1, calling for arms reduction talks and calling on both superpowers not to acquire new weapons that could destroy the other's missiles in their silos, were ignored.

The McGovern proposal adopted unanimously by the Foreign Relations Committee asks for "significant and substantial" arms reductions. In a speech, Sen. McGovern said that this should mean cuts of 25 percent to 30 percent of the arms levels permitted by SALT-2. The declaration urges the president to negotiate "continuous year-by-year reductions" in the levels allowed by SALT-3. Sen. McGovern said 5 percent to 10 percent a year would be a good rate of reduction.

2 Die in Italian Crashes

MILAN, Nov. 2 (AP) — Two persons were killed and 12 injured in chain collisions of dozens of vehicles early today, as the first major fog of the season blanketed northern Italian highways.

Tremors Shake Jakarta

JAKARTA, Nov. 2 (UPI) — Three earth tremors shook Jakarta today but no injuries were reported.

Record Number Of Jews Leave Soviet Union

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (UPI) — A record 43,000 Soviet Jews and 1,700 non-Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union in the first 10 months of this year, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration said today.

The committee said that 4,800 Jews were allowed to emigrate last month, a record number for any single month.

Of the 43,000 Soviet Jews arriving in special camps in Austria in the first 10 months, 38,000 have been moved on to permanent new homes, the agency said. Of the 1,700 non-Jews from Russia, 600 so far have been resettled, it added.

The figure for the first 10 months greatly exceeds the total for any entire year since the last annual record of 31,200 Soviet Jewish emigrants in 1972, the agency said.

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Strong Lobby Against UN Treaty

Moon Pact Causes U.S. Uproar

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (WP) — Never mind about the Panama Canal, Taiwan and SALT-2. Congress is on the brink of war over a treaty that critics are portraying as a potential Armageddon for the U.S. free enterprise system in outer space.

At issue is a "moon treaty" negotiated under UN auspices to safeguard and develop the resources of space as the "common heritage of mankind."

Leading the fight against it is a group of prospective space colonists and their armchair boosters who see the treaty, with all its terrestrial power-politics implications, as an obstacle to their free-spirited exploration of the heavens.

Official Washington paid scant attention to the struggle until the space people hired Leigh Ratiner, a Washington lobbyist who represented the Kennecott Copper Corp. in the Law of the Seas negotiations.

Mr. Ratiner has warned that the treaty would doom free enterprise initiatives in outer space and subjugate U.S. interests to those of developing nations.

Mr. Ratiner's crusade has jangled nerves at the State Department, which defends the treaty as an improvement on existing international rules. Officials say that it establishes fair-play rules for exploitation of resources, including "orderly and safe development . . . rational management . . . and equitable sharing by all nations in the benefits derived from these parties."

Any restrictions on free enterprise exploitation date to a 1967 treaty, they argue.

"You can still make a buck off the moon, if there's a buck to be

made there," a State Department aide said.

But Mr. Ratiner argues that the practical effect of the treaty would be a moratorium on private-enterprise space exploitation, and control by collectivist Third World countries at the expense of industrialized societies.

In the House, several members are circulating a resolution opposing the treaty.

Stronger rumbles are coming out of the Senate, which would have to approve the pact. Leaders of the Foreign Relations Committee, including Chairman Frank Church, D-Idaho, are considering asking the Carter administration to delay signing the treaty and to seek revision of some controversial provisions.

Space-oriented industries have yet to be heard from, but they may

be ready to speak. Mr. Ratiner went to the West Coast late last week to round up aerospace industry support for the campaign against the treaty. After meeting with industry representatives, he said he received no commitments but was encouraged.

A grass-roots space campaign also is sprouting. Letters are beginning to pour in to legislative offices, and an advance guard of about 20 space enthusiasts is expected to begin prowling the halls of Congress this week.

The group that Mr. Ratiner represents is called the L-5 Society, formed in 1975 at Princeton University during a conference on space manufacturing facilities. The society was named for an earth-orbit location that is considered well-suited for human colonization. Its board of directors includes scientists, authors, engineers and Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz.

For those of us who plan to go into space it's a give-or-take-or-give-no-death kind of issue," said Carolyn Hanson of Tucson, Ariz., a founder of the 3,500-member society and its outgoing president.

Mr. Ratiner has emphasized the national security and technological aspects of the treaty fight. But Miss Hanson has said that many supporters were "Timothy Leary and Whole Earth Catalogue people who are more interested in social experimentation than the technological side."

The dispute does involve serious questions — global havoc vs. haven, technology transfer among nations, the potential for resources development in space.

The resource potential appears to be about as fertile as one's imagination, judging from literature on the subject. Mr. Ratiner holds out the lure of "major industrial activities which could produce substantial portions of the world's energy requirement," including a solar-power satellite to convert the sun's energy for use on the earth within 15 to 20 years.

Whether the treaty would encourage or discourage such developments is central to the dispute.

Proponents argue that its restrictions on exploitation are minimal and fill a void that might otherwise attract "more hair-raising schemes," as a State Department official put it.

Opponents like Mr. Ratiner contend that the treaty mandates further negotiations leading to tighter restrictions, chilling exploration in the meantime. The State Department responds that the United States would be required only to negotiate, not to sign, any further agreements.

The treaty — officially the draft Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies — is expected to clear the UN General Assembly shortly for signing by member nations. As of now the United States, which has participated in seven years of negotiations on it, is expected to cosponsor the agreement, State Department officials said.

Spain Said to Set Trial for Basques

MADRID, Nov. 2 (AP) — The government reportedly has decided to try seven Basque separatists for terrorism amid new warnings from the separatists that their terrorist campaign will continue against "the Spanish state and the armed forces."

Friends of jailed separatists in Pamplona said Wednesday that the trial had been set for Nov. 26.



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Despite Economic Slump

CIA Predicts Steady Rise In Soviet Defense Budget

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — Defense spending by the Soviet Union will increase steadily for at least the next five years despite a deepening economic slump, increasing the already heavy burden of arms on the Soviet economy, the CIA predicted yesterday.

Donald Burton, chief of the agency's military economics branch, estimated that military expenditures will grow from 11 or 12 percent of the Soviet gross national product next year to as much as 15 percent by 1985. The Pentagon predicts that U.S. defense spending will increase more slowly than the total economy and thus will decline from 4.9 percent to 4.7 percent of the GNP during the same period.

"Soviet economic growth has been slowing during the 1960s and 1970s," Mr. Burton said. "We believe that the slowdown will continue and even worsen in the 1980s."

Mr. Burton told a Senate Armed Services subcommittee that the growing economic pressure of defense programs may cause the Soviet leaders who ultimately succeed Leonid Brezhnev to reassess the nation's need for military hardware. But he said a cutback should not be anticipated.

"Decisions that they make from now on concerning new military programs — which would affect defense spending in the late 1980s — may reflect greater concern for the military drain on the economy," Mr. Burton said, "but we think it unlikely that economic problems will force the Soviets to reverse their commitment to continuing improvement in their military forces."

Controversial Estimates

Mr. Burton conceded that projections of Soviet military spending are often controversial because the Russians keep secret their defense budget, forcing U.S. analysts to estimate the cost of military programs that can be observed by satellites and other methods of intelligence gathering.

Mr. Burton estimated the Soviet defense budget for this year at between \$8 billion and \$10 billion.

4 Casinos in London Raided by 500 Police

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — About 500 police raided four casinos in London's West End early today as part of an investigation into allegations of thefts and gambling offenses.

The raids, on Crookfords, the International Sporting Club, the Curzon House Club and the Palm Beach Casino, knocked £10 million (\$21 million) off the stock exchange market value of the Coral Leisure Group, the owners of the four casinos.

rubles, in terms of the buying power of the ruble in 1970.

Based on the official exchange rate that figure would equal between \$85 billion and \$92 billion. But the CIA rejects such a straight-line conversion from rubles to dollars because the ruble is not convertible on international markets and because the Soviet domestic pricing system does not respond to market forces.

Therefore, the CIA estimates the amount that it would cost the United States to recreate the Soviet military force, assuming U.S. costs for various programs.

Overstated Cost

On that basis, the agency estimated that Soviet military spending last year was \$150 billion, about 50 percent more than the Pentagon budget. However, Mr. Burton conceded that this figure overstates the true cost, because it assumes that the Russians provide high U.S. pay scales to their largely conscript and low-paid army.

But by either measure, Mr. Burton said, Soviet military spending will increase during the next five years, probably between 3 percent and 5 percent a year after adjustments to eliminate the effect of inflation.

William Lee, a former CIA analyst who is a consultant to the Defense Intelligence Agency, testified before Mr. Burton. Mr. Lee said that the CIA, which several years ago admitted that it had substantially underestimated Soviet military spending, is making the same mistake again.

"By 1980, CIA estimates of total Soviet defense expenditures once again are understated by a factor of two," Mr. Lee said.

Bigger Slice

He estimated that by then total Soviet spending would be "well over 100 billion rubles" adjusted for the spending power of the ruble in 1970.

Mr. Lee, who based his estimates on published Soviet economic statistics, said that military programs are taking an increasing slice of the total Russian economy. For instance, Mr. Lee said, military hardware will account for more than half of the total output of Soviet machinery next year. As recently as 1965, he said, the military share of machinery production was 25 percent.

"The Soviets have offset this impact by buying more and more machinery and equipment from Eastern Europe and lately from the West," Mr. Lee said. "In 1980, imports will constitute at least 30 percent and perhaps as much as 44 percent of all machinery allocated to USSR capital investment."

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TAKING A LOOK — Spanish Army chief of staff Gen. Jose Gabeira peers through the sight of an observation device, during a visit to the 4th Field Regiment at Aldershot, England.

In Apparent Crackdown for Olympics

KGB Searches Homes, Holds 3 Dissidents

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 — Soviet security police yesterday arrested three dissidents and conducted a wave of apartment searches as part of what Western diplomatic sources here speculated might be the beginning of a pre-Olympics crackdown.

Among those arrested, according to friends and relatives, was a Lithuanian nationalist, a longtime human-rights activist and a Russian Orthodox priest. In addition, according to dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov, at least eight apartment — five of them belonging to religious activists — were searched yesterday by the KGB.

"There have been rumors for the last couple of weeks about a new crackdown," said a Western diplomatic source. "They were in the context of a cleanup prior to the Olympics."

About 300,000 foreign tourists are expected to visit the Soviet capital and other large cities next summer for the Games, and the Soviet press has carried a number of articles lately about the need to remove undesirable elements and make Moscow a model city.

An earlier crackdown, begun in 1977 and directed primarily at the so-called Helsinki groups formed to monitor Soviet human-rights per-

formance under the 1975 European Agreements on Security and Cooperation, brought widespread criticism of the regime. More than 20 Helsinki group members from various Soviet cities were imprisoned during that campaign, which peaked more than a year ago with the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov and Alexander Ginsburg.

While that crackdown appears to have crippled the Helsinki groups, there remains a large dissident subculture led by lesser-known but equally active critics of the regime. Many of them put out underground journals that feature critical material censored from the official press.

Antanas Tereleckas, a 50-year-old economist and historian who was "detained" yesterday in Vilnius, is an outspoken Lithuanian nationalist who has been active in publishing underground journals there.

Also arrested was Tatyana Velikova, a veteran of the Moscow dissident movement who was a member of a group that was a forerunner of the Helsinki human-rights organizations here.

Priest Detained

Gleb Yakunin, the third dissident arrested, heads a group called the Christian Committee for the Defense of the Rights of Believers. The 45-year-old Russian Orthodox priest was taken from his home yesterday, and his interrogator later told his wife by telephone that he was being held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison and that she should bring warm clothes for him.

The specific charges against the three are not known. Technically, they have been "detained," because under Soviet law a person is not "arrested" until he has been held for three days.

© Los Angeles Times

Indonesia Aide Blames Leftists For Starvation

JAKARTA, Nov. 2 (AP) — Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said today that there was mass starvation in East Timor and put the blame on the leftist anti-Indonesia Fretilin movement.

"Some of them who came down from the hills were beyond help. But who took them to the hills? I never heard anybody mention the Fretilin," the foreign minister said.

The minister said that the starving persons were victims of the civil war, which ended in the incorporation of East Timor into Indonesia in July, 1976. East Timor was formerly a Portuguese colony.

He said that those who came down from the hills after an amnesty was announced in 1977 had been captives of the Fretilin, a movement that wanted independence for East Timor. The government says Fretilin is supported by the socialist countries and some African and Latin American nations.

Israelis Release Convicted Officer

TEL AVIV, Nov. 2 (AP) — An Israeli officer convicted of murdering four Lebanese civilians during the invasion of southern Lebanon last year was released from prison today.

LT. Daniel Pinto served 18 months of a two-year sentence. A military court's original 12-year sentence was reduced to eight years on appeal to the supreme court, and LT. Gen. Raphael Eytan, the chief of staff, further cut the sentence to two years.

LT. Pinto's short sentence was explained on the ground that the incident took place during the heat of battle and that Israeli soldiers were influenced by the Palestinian terrorist raid in Israel that left 34 Israelis dead. It was this raid that led to the invasion.

Blast Kills 4 in Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 2 (UPI) — An explosion today at a nickel mining works in Larissa in central Greece killed 4 workers and injured 16, a company spokesman said. The spokesman said a butane gas bottle may have been responsible for the blast.

Official Referendum Policy

Quebec Drives for 'Partnership'

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP) — Calling for a "new deal" between the French and English parts of Canada, the separatist government of Quebec yesterday fired the opening salvo in its campaign to persuade residents of the French-speaking province to seek independence.

In an official policy statement it said that a sovereign Quebec economically associated with the rest of Canada would provide for "a new partnership between equals."

In an appeal to Quebec's 6.3 million residents to support the separatist Parti Quebecois position in a referendum next spring, the provincial premier, Rene Levesque, said that he expected "at the great crossroads of the referendum to choose the only road that can open the horizon and guarantee us a free, proud and adult national existence."

"That road will be open to use by our positive and resounding answer, yes," he said.

Mr. Levesque introduced the 118-page official "white paper" on the referendum. The document recited the history of sensitive relations between the former French colony and English Canada, asserting that it was too late to strike up a new relationship within the existing framework.

The Parti Quebecois is seeking a mandate, the document said, to "negotiate a new political agreement with the rest of Canada based, this time, on the legal equality of the two peoples."

In contrast to some earlier public pronouncements, the document emphasized the need to negotiate a new deal with English-speaking Canadians. It contained no reference to the possibility of a unilateral declaration of independence.

The document sought to dispel fears that a "yes" majority in a referendum would mean a sudden rupture in economic ties with the rest of Canada. Public opinion polls indicated that the residents of Quebec do not want outright independence, but that they are not happy with the status quo.

Campaign slogans designed by

L.A. Police Say No Plot Was Set Against Princess

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2 (WP) — A Police Department investigation has disclosed that there was no plot to assassinate Britain's Princess Margaret during her recent visit here, nor was an Irish Republican Army member in Los Angeles prior to the visit, the Los Angeles Times reported yesterday.

A spokesman blamed miscommunication within the police department for the release of information about a possible assassination plot. He said that the police division that was responsible for Princess Margaret's motorcade and other security arrangements had received "timely information" concerning early, unconfirmed police intelligence reports of an IRA suspect.

He added, however, that the division "did not get follow-up information to defuse information" that was given to the Los Angeles Times the day after the princess had left the city.

The spokesman said that a Yugoslav national was involved in an attempt to obtain the floor plans of a building to be dedicated by the princess. This intelligence, combined with a possible link between the man and a Denver individual who has claimed IRA affiliation, led police "to the most critical interpretation" that an attempt might be made on the princess' life.

After U.S. Pressure

World Bank Agrees to Bar Loans to Hanoi for a Year

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP) — A bitter dispute that could have cut off U.S. contributions to the World Bank was ended for the time being yesterday when bank president Robert McNamara agreed to make no development loans to Vietnam during the next year.

The U.S. House, in passing the foreign aid appropriation bill, had written in several restrictions. These forbade use of U.S. contributions to various international banks for indirect aid to half a dozen nations that the House thought unworthy, including Vietnam and Cuba.

Senate Approves Banking Changes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI) — The Senate has moved to help those upset because their money sits in a checking account earning nothing while it could draw interest elsewhere.

Yesterday, it overwhelmingly approved a bill to legalize interest-bearing checking accounts, slowly raise interest rates on passbook savings and ease the mortgage money difficulties that persons buying homes face in states limiting interest rates on real estate loans. Conflicts between House and Senate bills will be settled in conference.

A federal court had overturned approval of the proposed changes by banking regulators, but it delayed the decision's effect so that Congress could act.

Mr. Levesque's forces include one that says: "Sovereignty association is to live as equals."

The Parti Quebecois, swept to power in November, 1976, has been committed to separatism. But its electoral tactics emphasize that a "yes" vote in the referendum would primarily represent an expression of political will.

"Nothing will happen abruptly," Mr. Levesque said last week while stumping the countryside. He said that the party would negotiate and, if need be, hold another referendum or elections.

Opponents of Mr. Levesque argue that a "yes" vote in the referendum would break up Canada while leaving Quebec in perilous waters. Campaign signs being put up by the federalists play upon fears of Quebec residents of an uncertain future. "Canada, that's where I am, that's where I'll stay," one such sign reads.

The official paper, issued in Quebec City, reaffirmed in greater detail the long-held positions of the Parti Quebecois.

Quebec, the document said, would "respect its commitment toward the North American Air Force system and NATO, and would 'maintain all military installations on its territory.'"

The province also would negotiate a "treaty of association" with Canada that would provide for monetary union, common tariff and the free movement of people, goods and capital.

The proposal before the voters said, "seeks to guarantee maximum autonomy for Quebec while breaking the economic, historical and human bonds that now tie Quebec and Canada."

A new element in the document involves the proposal for a joint board to direct common monetary policies in which the number of seats allocated to the two sides "would be proportional to the relative size of each economy."

In the past, the Parti Quebecois had always insisted on strictly equal representation in any joint governing body.

Uruguay Regime Eases Up But Police State Continues

By Charles A. Krause

MONTEVIDEO (WP) — For the first time since a 1973 coup that transformed Uruguay into South America's most blatant police state, the military government slowly has begun to loosen its grip on what was once the continent's most advanced democracy.

A sharp decrease in the number of political arrests, an end to officially sanctioned torture and a reduction in the number of political prisoners from 5,000 two years ago to a current 1,600 have led to improved relations with the United States, which has again begun selling small quantities of nonlethal military equipment to Uruguay. The sales are part of a carrot-and-stick approach designed to speed improvements in human rights here.

Despite a continuing prohibition against all forms of "political activity," Uruguay's two traditional political parties, the Blancos and the Colorados, have been allowed in recent months to hold some small gatherings.

Strikes remain forbidden, but the government unofficially gave non-Communist labor unions permission to reorganize last year, in a development that has perplexed diplomatic observers, young navy officers recently began meeting with leaders of the country's once-powerful Communist union, urging them to reorganize as well.

7 Years Later

These meetings have surprised Western diplomats because Uruguay's military rulers say they must remain in power for now to guard against Communist subversion. Almost seven years after they took control of the government to crush the Tupamaro guerrilla movement, Uruguay's major newspapers,

which remain the most timid, controlled in South America, began to test the limits on criticizing the government. Earlier this month, the daily El Dia organized a symposium, which it then covered in detail, of professors and political leaders who were asked to discuss Uruguay's democratic traditions.

The military leaders still seem committed to a timetable, which they announced two years ago, to hold an election next year on a constitution that they are drawing up as a prelude to some so-called specified form of civilian election in 1981.

Despite a general reduction in level of police surveillance and terror, the government has yet to change any of the draconian national security laws that were approved in 1972 by the last elected Congress. These laws were stiffened when military closed Congress and took control in 1973.

Soccer Games

The statutes prohibit gathering of more than five persons for a reason — including soccer games — without police permission, prohibit all political activity, make it a crime to criticize the government or military, ban strikes, and provide for a parallel military judicial system to deal with "subversives."

While the secret police have reduced activity inside Uruguay, they were still kidnapping Uruguayans living outside the country as late as last July, when two Uruguayans were abducted in Porto Alegre, Brazil, by Uruguayan police officers. The incident has become a major source of irritation between Uruguay and its big neighbor to the north.

Nor has the government lifted a ban on about 1,000 politicians who, having figured in sections of the 1967 and 1971, are prohibited from all forms of public life. Their names may not be mentioned in the press or on radio and television.

This proscription went to the even government supporters and was a ridiculous level in August when a bill belonging to Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, a Blanco Party presidential candidate in 1971 who lives in exile in London, was moved from a cattle exhibition cause of the small sign that all bulls had to wear giving the name of the owner.

Public employees, who comprise about 25 percent of the country's small salaried population, must obtain security clearances even for jobs as street cleaners. These laws that allow public employees to be dismissed without cause help repress political activity and dissent.

Nonetheless, there has been a noticeable change during the years in the willingness of average Uruguayans, including public employees, to complain about the current government.

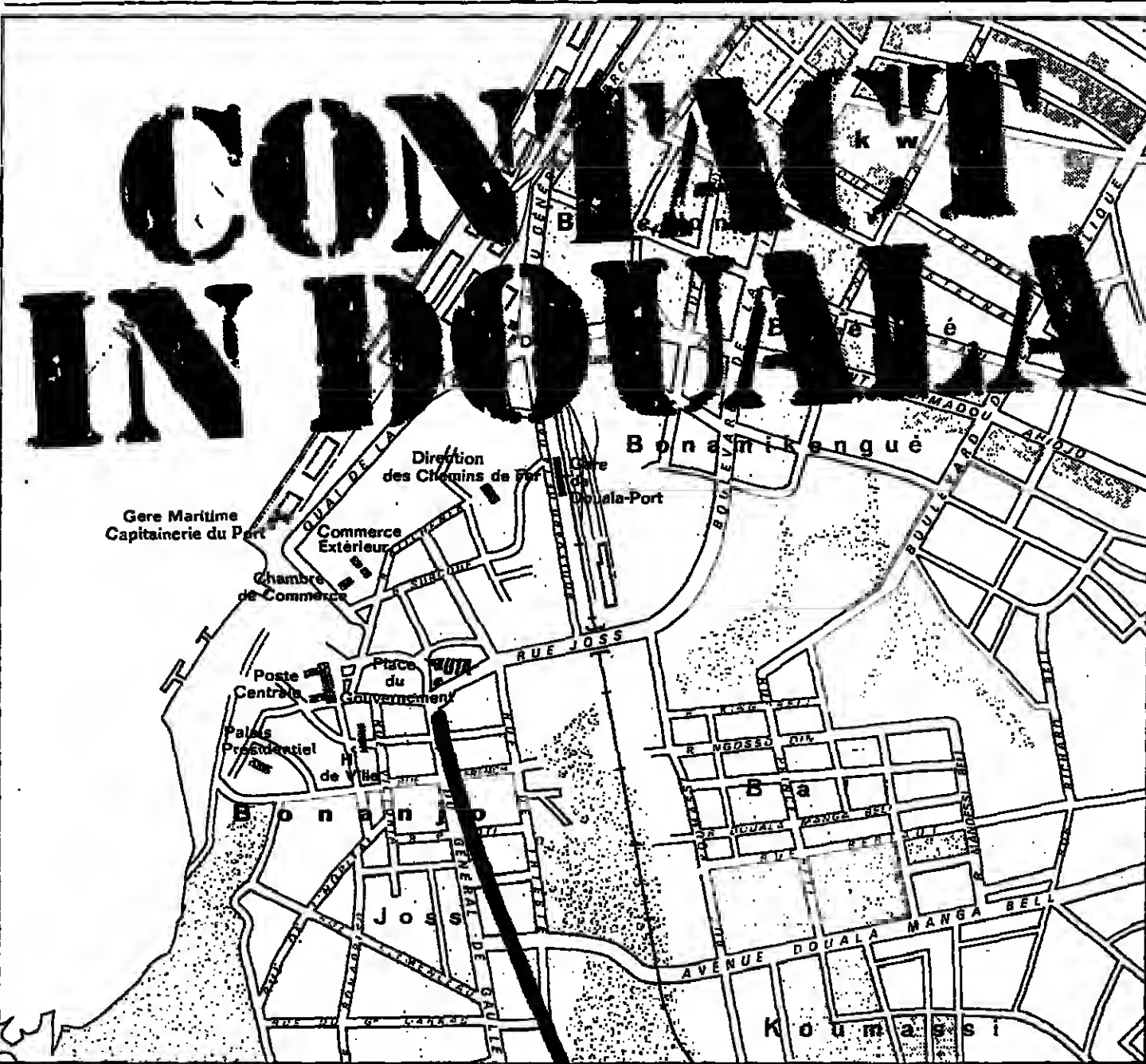
Almost no one here has a good word to say about the government's economic policies, which have achieved full employment and growth rate this year that was probably close to 9 percent, but which have at the same time allowed inflation to rise to an annual rate of 65 percent.

Average Uruguayans also seem to be less impressed with the government's self-justification as an anti-terrorist guarantee. The Tupamaros frightened the country during the first years of the decade, but it has been at least six years since the Tupamaros were in a position to kidnap or kill. And hardly anyone here knows many Communists — except those locked in the country's prison for political prisoners, which is called Libertad.

U.S. Ship Collision Kills 4; 27 Missing

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 2 (AP) — A tanker carrying 400,000 barrels of crude oil collided yesterday with a freighter five miles off Texas. Four persons were killed, 27 were injured and 27 were missing, the Coast Guard said. Both ships were burning.

The 772-foot tanker, Burnham, was partly submerged. The 464-foot freighter, Mimosa, before its propellers stopped, had circled close to oil rigs. The Coast Guard said it would try to put a crew aboard the freighter from a helicopter to fight the fire.



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Inviting a Depression

In the present atmosphere of confusion about America's economic problems, we could understand a government policy aimed at cooling off inflation with economic restraint. Or we could understand a policy of stimulus, to promote growth and productivity. What we cannot understand is the present tendency to try both at once. Congress, the Federal Reserve Board and the president act as if they agree on economic strategy. In fact they are pointing toward policies so inconsistent as to do further serious damage.

President Carter and the Federal Reserve Board have said the money supply must be tightened to curb both business and personal spending. If this approach is to have any chance of cutting inflation, it should be augmented by federal spending cuts and tax increases — tight fiscal policies and a balanced budget. But meanwhile, the president and Congress are moving in the opposite direction, talking about vast tax cuts or increases in federal spending to offset the effects of recession, to reduce the burden of Social Security payments and to buy new weapons.

No one seems to know the right strategy, but surely such schizophrenia has to be wrong. To enlarge budget deficits only to have the Fed respond with even tighter credit controls is a recipe for economic disaster. The present controls on the money supply will produce a substantial recession. Still tighter monetary policies could produce a real depression. A good argument can be made that tight-money policies will not in any case reduce inflation. Congress has every right to challenge the Fed and to seek a change in the government's approach. But an effective change requires the cooperation of the Fed, not a tug of war.

The schizophrenia of the day is most obvious in the apparent agreement between the president and Congress to raise real military spending by 5 percent a year. That would mean at least \$20 billion a year in extra military spending. Yet to be consistent with the Fed's drastic anti-inflationary policies, anyone who calls for more military spending

should also call for the tax increases to finance it. Who is calling for such tax increases? Practically no one.

Indeed, more than half the House has already indicated support for Charles Walker's plan for stimulating the economy. Mr. Walker, a business lobbyist and former Treasury official, would raise depreciation allowances and cut corporate taxes by \$50 billion a year. He proposes a rapid 10-year depreciation for buildings, 5-year depreciation for equipment and 3-year depreciation for vehicles — the so-called 10-5-3 plan. There is a good case for encouraging investment. But the 10-5-3 plan is totally at odds with monetary policies that aim to reduce business spending.

Various members of Congress have also suggested reducing the Social Security tax increases scheduled for 1981. One plan would shift \$30 billion in health expenditures from this payroll tax fund to the general revenues raised by the income tax. This idea, too, has merit. But who is proposing to raise income taxes to pay for the added burden? Nobody.

While the Fed is fighting inflation, Congress is preparing to fight recession and the president keeps a leg in both camps. Even if the Fed could be persuaded to change its strategy, there would remain the problem of deciding how much of a budget deficit the economy can tolerate. The fiscal stimulus needed to push the country out of the recession would probably cost \$25 to \$30 billion. And the spending and tax-cutting for Social Security, defense and business investment would add up to a great deal more. If Congress is serious about all these expensive projects, even the Fed's collaboration would not avoid the need for a large income tax increase.

The president, Congress and the Fed have every right to debate economic policy and even to cajole and coerce each other to get their way. But in the end they all have to agree on a consistent strategy. No one can afford their running off in different directions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Little Help for Chrysler

Here goes the Treasury Department into the automobile business. The department is now convinced that Chrysler will go bankrupt by the end of the year if it does not get a massive transfusion of credit. Secretary William Miller cites the adverse impact on employment and the economy of the Midwest. Although he did not mention it, there would also be an adverse impact on the Carter re-election campaign. The solution that he now recommends to Congress is loan guarantees, in very large amounts.

Last summer, when Chrysler originally asked for guarantees of \$1.2 billion in loans, Mr. Miller poo-pooed the figure as impossibly and unrealistically high. Chrysler then came back with a proposal for \$750 million in guarantees, but warned that it involved selling some of the company's profitable operations. Meanwhile, the Treasury had accountants at work on Chrysler's books, and the message they sent back to Washington was evidently ominous. Now Mr. Miller has been converted to the view that \$1.5 billion in guarantees is a reasonable and proper figure — indeed, the very minimum.

Unfortunately, this rescue is being undertaken in an atmosphere of emergency that overrides the enormous questions of policy implicit here. Should the federal government prop up weak companies? How does the government best ensure a strong automobile in-

dustry? How does it respond to the imports? How many automobile companies does the United States need? Mr. Miller thinks that rescuing Chrysler will contribute to strong competition, but where is the evidence?

This venture would take the Treasury deeply into the operations of the company. The administration bill would make the secretary of the Treasury a sort of super-chairman of the board. As a condition of the guarantees, it would give him power even to require Chrysler to "make such management changes" — that is, fire and hire — as he might find necessary.

How should he use this power? Much of Chrysler's trouble results from its adamant insistence on competing with two much stronger companies, General Motors and Ford, across a full line of cars and trucks of all sizes. Simply to keep Chrysler running a little longer as the same kind of company, in the same losing race, resolves nothing. A survival strategy will inevitably involve dropping some products, concentrating the company's considerable technical capacities on others and looking for further resources in new partners and owners. The administration has no clear policy for the future of the U.S. automobile industry. Chrysler is now forcing it to invent one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Importance of Korea

Almost everything about the killing of President Park Chung Hee of South Korea remains unexplained. The latest official account — that he was the victim of a "premeditated assassination plot" — throws no light. It seems unlikely, though not impossible, that he was killed as a purely personal grudge by Kim Jae Kyu, the head of the Korean intelligence agency. Yet there have still been no signs that Kim was acting on behalf of an organized group. What is clear enough is that the abrupt end of President Park's 18-year rule in South Korea is cause for concern.

South Korea is a pivotal country in East-West relations. Its invasion by Communist North Korea in 1950 brought about the first hot war since the 1939-45 conflict.

This influenced the whole course of Western rearmament against Communist aggression, including the rearmament of West Germany and its inclusion in NATO. American forces have remained in South Korea ever since. President Carter, who began his term of office by talking about their withdrawal and lecturing President Park about human rights, later changed his tune.

South Korea is not only important strategically and politically.

It is a shining example, in company with Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan, of how countries of the so-called Third World can benefit more from the West than from Marxists, who offer nothing but weapons and bondage.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 3, 1904

PARIS — A reader writes: "Great was my dismay in reading an account of a decision just rendered by the Tribunal of Avignon, regarding the responsibilities of mistresses towards their servants. M. and Mme. X have been condemned to pay 1,000 francs as an indemnity to a young 'femme de chambre.' During their one month's absence from their domicile, the maiden had listened to 'the voice of the charmer' in the shape of a young man residing in the same house, and natural consequences ensued. As a lone woman, with two female servants occupying a room on the sixth floor, where there are over 40 rooms for domestics, how am I to exercise the required supervision?"

Fifty Years Ago

November 3, 1929

PARIS — The editorial reads: "Finland, Norway, Sweden, Canada and the United States of America have all proved the disastrous failure of the statutory prohibition of alcoholic beverages. The example last to stand forth with striking impressiveness is that of Finland, which has more apothecary shops to the square mile than America ever had of cheap beer saloons. The 'apothecary' naturally are provided with every means of accommodating would-be imbibers at a moment's notice with all the authority necessary to cover infringement of the Prohibition regime. Well-to-do citizens drink the forbidden liquors without other restriction than the necessity of standing well with the family doctor."



Prognosis for Israel's Economic Distress

By Stephen Klaidman

JERUSALEM — The supreme irony of the political crisis facing the two-year-old government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin is that its greatest triumph — Israel's peace treaty with Egypt — is in key ways the primary source of its troubles.

Peace with Israel's most powerful neighbor is regarded by most Israelis as a formidable accomplishment. And they credit Begin with having brought it off.

But as a result of that success, Israelis are free to focus on 100 percent inflation, a problem that is tolerable only when there is an extreme external threat to overshadow it. Without Egypt, the Arab world cannot make war on Israel, therefore inflation will determine the fate of the Begin government.

Begin has devoted all of his sometimes flagging energy to foreign policy, especially the events leading up to and flowing from Camp David. He has exhibited neither the will nor the talent to grapple with a range of domestic problems.

His choice as finance minister, Simcha Ehrlich, has failed miserably, not for lack of ideas, but for lack of ability to impose tough righting measures on a politically fractious cabinet.

Ehrlich is being kicked upstairs to become a deputy prime minister. His designated replacement, Yigal Hurvitz, made his reputation as a "strong" man by running a tight ship at a major Israeli bank. He is regarded as tough, sometimes to the point of crudity, and at the moment, many Israeli politicians regard that as a plus.

Mimicabinet

Hurvitz has demanded and is likely to get a mimicabinet that will act for the whole in the economic area.

"It does not want an empty title," he told the Jerusalem Post. "The economy will have to undergo some very painful treatment and this cannot be done within the framework of a general debating society of the cabinet or a large, cumbersome, inefficient committee, which leaks like a sieve."

Political sources across the spectrum of Begin's Likud coalition and the Labor opposition argue that the appointment of a new finance minister will provide a respite. They are talking about 100 days for Hurvitz to get a handle on inflation and display some confidence-building leadership.

By contrast, no one seems very concerned about the appointment of a successor to Moshe Dayan, who resigned as foreign minister on Oct. 21. With Interior Minister Yosef Burg handling the autonomy negotiations with Egypt and Begin and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in charge of relations with the United States, who needs a foreign minister, politicians and ordinary Israelis are asking. "Deputies can look after Mexico and Finland," a Foreign Ministry official observed.

Inflation

But the Israeli economy needs immediate attention. It has long had its surrealistic elements, but the inflation rate has never soared to 100 percent. The headlong rush to spend money because its value erodes so quickly is astounding.

For example, significant numbers of Israelis — no precise statistics exist — are rushing to buy color television sets at \$2,000 apiece. This is remarkable because the average Israeli needs three months to earn that much money but more so because Israeli TV does not telecast in color — nor is it likely to anytime soon.

But Israelis are not just looking for hedges against the erosion of their currency — 67 percent against the dollar in the last 12 months — they are spending madly because they believe life is short and the future is uncertain. They are traveling more than ever, frequently with their children, even though the costs are prohibitive relative to their salaries.

It will be Hurvitz's task to convince Israeli workers, which means most men and women, that if there is any hope of things getting better, they must first get worse. He is expected to try to raise the value added tax from 12 to 15 percent, tighten credit, and the money supply — both actions that will cut construc-

tion of badly needed housing — possibly institute wage and price controls and trim government spending, which could mean doing away with some jobs.

Opposition

Hurvitz is bound to meet opposition from the Histadrut, the labor federation that represents most Israeli workers, and several ministers, including David Levi, who is in charge of housing and Zevulun Hammer, the Minister of Education.

The Begin government campaigned on an inflation-cutting platform, but instead of declining, inflation has doubled.

There is a fair amount of skepticism in the press, among politicians and the public that Hurvitz will suc-

ceed where Ehrlich failed. If the economy does not look like it is on its way to stability in two to three months, or even less depending on outside factors such as the Elon Moreh settlements controversy, the scenario could go something like this:

A key member of the cabinet such as Weizman or Hammer, who heads the critical 12-member National Religious Party (NRP) faction, will resign, taking others with him and bringing down the government.

If Begin chooses, he could undoubtedly win the backing of his Herut Party and head the Likud in new elections. If he decides to step down for health or other reasons, Weizman, because of his personal popularity, would be likely to suc-

ceed him. Begin probably would not support Weizman, but he might not oppose him either.

For the opposition, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres would undoubtedly head the list. And if polls anywhere near accurate, the Labor alignment will win, but not with a majority. The NRP will then swing to Labor, demanding a handful of key cabinet seats, and a Labor coalition will again govern Israel as it has since the founding of the state with the exception of the current Likud government.

If there is violence involved in the expulsion of the Elon Moreh settlers, that could spark an earlier resignation by Begin, but "political sources both inside and outside the coalition consider that unlikely." ©1979, International Herald Tribune.

Justice for the Rich and Strong

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Federal judges in two cities delivered this week a double blow to the widely doubted idea that the law in the United States acts equitably to protect the weak as well as the strong, the poor as well as the rich.

In Houston, Judge Ross Sterling ignored the clear intent of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, which had ordered him to impose prison sentences on three former police officers for their parts in the 1977 murder of Joe Campos Torres, a 23-year-old Mexican-American laborer. The three had been found guilty of a federal civil rights felony in the death of Torres, and could have been sentenced to life imprisonment; but Sterling imposed a 10-year suspended sentence and five years of probation on each.

On a misdemeanor charge arising from the same case, he gave the three defendants one-year prison terms. When the Justice Department appealed these sentences, the Fifth Circuit Court ordered the three imprisoned on the felony charge, but did not specify for how long.

Sterling gave each a year and a day, to run concurrently with the misdemeanor sentences; the effect of that was to add one day to the total prison term for each man. Adding that one day to the one year also made them eligible for parole, which means that they probably will serve less than a year for murdering Torres. Of course, the five years probation the men previously had to serve.

But why shouldn't the attorney general have such power when constitutional rights are at stake? Who else can effectively vindicate such rights? And after all, any such charges, like those against the Philadelphia police, have to be proven in court. How does that result in a "dangerous degree of power?"

Dittler said that only an aggrieved person had the right to bring such a suit; but in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, an "aggrieved person" is all too often a Mexican-American like Joe Campos Torres, or a black, or a poor white, or a teen-ager, or a widow, or a welfare recipient or just somebody beaten up by the police. Such people rarely know how to bring a suit, or can afford the legal costs, or are brave enough to take on the men with the bully clubs, much less City Hall.

Whatever legal rationale these judges may offer, they acted in effect to confirm what is already widely believed by poor and disadvantaged Americans of whatever color and nationality — that the criminal law and its supposed upholders more often act to repress and brutalize them than to protect their rights. And that is one sad reason why they, in turn, have little or no respect for the law these judges profess to enforce.

Let it be noted, however, that one person likely to be pleased by both these cases is John Connally Jr., a Republican presidential candidate. Sterling, who gave the former Houston policemen their wrist-slapping, is Connally's former law partner.

But a more important link was a speech the candidate recently gave in which he castigated the Philadelphia suit as "an unwarranted and outrageous abuse of federal legal authority," instigated by "political muddled do-gooders" on behalf of "fashionable special-interest groups" and totally ignoring "the historical right of a state and locality to handle its own affairs."

That kind of an argument has seldom been heard since Southern senators used to argue against anti-lunching bills. But Connally — apparently without irony — called for a restoration of "the old-fashioned virtues" including what he called "a concept of order: order abroad, order at home." The policeman of the world, he came close to saying, ought to be on the Philadelphia model.

In Philadelphia, Judge William Dittler Jr. ruled that the Department of Justice did not have the necessary standing to bring a civil rights suit against the Philadelphia police department for brutality and excessive force against its officers. The suit had charged the Philadelphia police with violating four federal laws and six constitutional amendments by such acts as shooting nonviolent suspects, abusing handcuffed prisoners, and other forms of behavior that "shock the conscience."

Many of these charges had been elaborately detailed in the Philadelphia press. The government's brief alleged that about 75 persons were shot each year by the Philadelphia police and that civilians filed about 1,100 complaints annually against their behavior.

Dittler — acting on his own, not in response to a defense motion — did not deal with the truth or falsity of these charges; he simply said the federal government had no right to make them. To allow it to do so, he ruled, would be "to vest an excessive and dangerous degree of power in the attorney general" which would "permit the Justice Department to bring a civil suit against any state or local administrative body merely because the attorney general and his subordinates have determined that the defendants' operating policies and procedures violate any one of the civil rights guaranteed to citizens."

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U.S. Politics Seen From A Distance

By David S. Brode

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Spokane, they are expanding the airport and revealing in a wheat crop. In Seattle, they are about Boeing's \$16-billion bid of civilian airplane orders. Here, a visitor is taken to a hillside to see the tanker from Alaska and one of its regular deliveries of oil to the new Atlantic Richfield refinery.

If the United States is in a recession, it is hard to find evidence in the Northwest. The economy booming, population is growing and most of the people here are of the good life. The weather is warm enough to encourage end use of the cottages on the Juan Islands, and the start of skiing season in the Olympic mountains is only a few weeks away.

This distant corner of the country ("as far from Washington, D.C. as you can get inside the coming boundaries," Dean James Daw, Western Washington University points out) gives a view of the nation through the opposite end of a telescope.

A Year Away

But with the national election a year away, the panorama provided by the clear air of Puget Sound may not be the perspective from which to what lies ahead.

Up here, where local television serves a larger audience than in the Northwest, it is a sense of impending political change. Those who live on the side of the border watched the election in British Columbia turn out first for the provincial government of David Barrett, then the federal government of Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

The prospect of losing Jimmy Carter as their president does trouble their spirits any more; one of their brief rain showers move down from the Cascades. What does concern them are the conditions available to replace him.

Candidates

They have seen a good many of the candidates come jettisoned, collecting cash for their coffers and names for their campaign committees. They are bracing for an assault from Ted Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, the clear favorites today to win the Democratic and Republican precinct caucuses that will be held next March.

But they wonder if these panting, revved-up would-be replacements really understand what the country is seeking.

Former three-term Republican Gov. Dan Evans, now president of Evergreen College in Olympia, says that Kennedy and his high-powered staff members strike him as extreme examples of Joe. Joel Pritchard, R-Wash., description of the eagle-beaver habitues of Capitol Hill people who "have bigger propellers than rudders."

"I think the country's looking for a rudder," says Evans, who suggests that the latent leadership hunt may not be so much a yearning for a rebirth of the New Frontier as a desire to return to the calm confidence of Dwight Eisenhower years.

Like Ike

The candidate who is closest to Eisenhower, at least in vintage Reagan, but the doubts that are pressed about him as a potential president are at least as deep as those troubling people about Kennedy.

It is not "the age issue," as is simple form. Washington state delegates do not discriminate against senior citizens-politicians. Sen. Henry Jackson is 67, and in 1980, despite the opposition of an estimable Republican moderate, Slade Gorton, is a strong favorite for another term.

But Jackson and Magnusson are men continually engaged in the uses and challenges of government while Reagan seems content to sit on the sidelines for years at a time with no real substantive involvement in the affairs of the country than as a provider of sharp one-liners about the follies of Washington.

Thoughtful people here — campuses, in newspaper offices or corporate headquarters — ask Reagan how long that it is the ideal rather than the responsibility, that he really craves.

Carter's hold on this burgundy and beautiful corner of the country is worse than shaky. Often, his presidency tends to be discussed in the past tense.

But the doubts about his most probable replacements run deep as well. And that is why clouds, the picture, even on a clear day.

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Doubt Cast On Claim of Soviet Atom Accident

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Four physicists, including the former director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, where the first atomic bomb was developed, have questioned reports that a nuclear accident occurred near the southern Ural mountains of the Soviet Union in late 1957 or early 1958.

They believe, instead, that the reports refer to contamination by fallout from unusually "dirty" Soviet weapons tests, several of which were conducted at that time over Novaya Zemlya, 1,300 miles to the north. The blasts were to the multination range.

The thesis that some form of accident occurred, with many casualties and widespread radioactive contamination, has been advanced by Dr. Zhores Medvedev, a dissident Soviet biochemist. He has argued that a spontaneous chain reaction may have occurred in plutonium-laden reactor wastes.

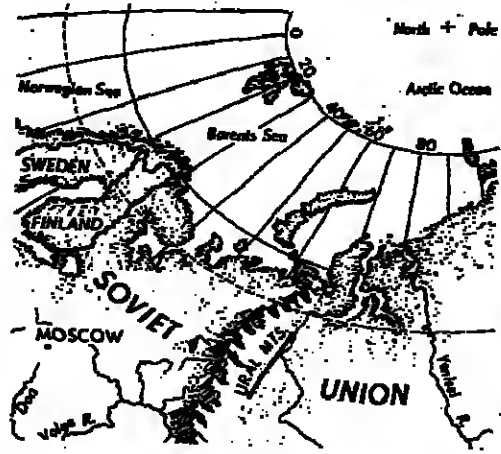
In 1976, after leaving the Soviet Union, he described in the British journal *New Scientist* what he took to be evidence of a nuclear accident in the U.S.S.R.

Book Appearing

He has spelled out his argument more fully in his book, "Nuclear Disaster in the U.S.S.R.," published last month in Britain by Angus & Robertson and in the United States by W.W. Norton & Co. Medvedev is now working at the National Institute for Medical Research in London.

His account has been seized upon by opponents of nuclear energy as a dramatic indication of its hazards. The challenge to his interpretation is presented in the Oct. 26 issue of *Science*, journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by three Los Alamos staff members, Drs. William Stratton, Danny Stillman and Sumner Bar, and the laboratory's former director, Dr. Harold G. Hewlett, who is now president of the General Atomics Co. in San Diego.

Rumors of an accident in the Soviet Union began reaching Western Europe in 1958. Some accounts said thousands were injured, some of them fatally. If there had been such a catastrophe, Medvedev reasoned, Soviet biologists would have



taken advantage of it to study the effects of heavy radioactive contamination.

He searched the open Soviet literature for such accounts and found that unusually high levels of strontium 90 and cesium 137 had been found in several Soviet lakes.

From the life forms identified in the report he concluded that the affected area lay to the east of Kyshtym on the eastern slope of the Ural. Near that city the Soviet Union built the first reactors to produce plutonium for its weapons program.

Medvedev argues that radioactive wastes stored in metal tanks or dumped into an excavation accumulated a sufficient concentration of plutonium to constitute a "critical mass," leading to a spontaneous chain reaction and explosion.

In reply, the authors of the *Science* article term it "unlikely" that the Russians would allow that much plutonium to escape their refining process. If such a chain reaction did occur, they say, it would have been too slow to disturb the ground more than trivially.

As a case in point, they cite the uranium deposit at Oklo in Gabon, where spontaneous chain reactions occurred a billion years or more ago. They were so slow that the generated heat had only minor effects on the surrounding rock.

Such an accident, the physicists say, would be unlikely to spread strontium and cesium — and nothing else — over so wide an area. They point out that the report cited by Medvedev made no mention of plutonium as a contaminant. Strontium and cesium are typical constituents of nuclear weapons fallout in which the shorter-lived radioactive elements have already decayed.

In their skeptical analysis the physicists concede that prevailing winds would not normally carry fresh fallout from the Soviet test site on Novaya Zemlya, a large island in the Arctic Ocean almost due north of the Ural. Such winds, however, "have a reasonable chance of occurring," they say.

While the data can be explained as fallout, the four physicists say that an accidental release of radiation cannot be ruled out. Nevertheless, they add, the magnitude of the event "may have been grossly exaggerated," the source of the radiation may have been identified "uncritically" and as an impenetrable mode of its dispersal suggested.

Lightning 'Superbolt' May Explain Flashes Suspected as Nuclear Test

NEW YORK (NYT) — A "superbolt," which is a lightning flash so powerful that it can release as much energy as a small nuclear weapon, may account for what was originally thought to be nuclear detonation near South Africa in September, some scientists now believe.

Several dozen superbolts have been identified in recent years by bomb-monitoring Vela satellites, some of which made the Sept. 22 observation. Such lightning flashes, with 100 times more energy than normal bolts, occur chiefly over water, which is why their existence had not previously been recognized.

The flashes seem to occur where cold polar air moves in over warm, moist oceanic air under circumstances in which small storms do not develop the buildup of electric charge. The result is, in effect, tiny lightning flashes combined into one.

Specialists in a variety of fields have been meeting in Washington this week under White House auspices to review possible explanations of the September event. The possibilities include such natural phenomena as superbolts and fireballs plunging from space, a malfunction of the satellite and an unusual nuclear explosion.

"Superbolts are seen by some as the most plausible explanation because, as with Sept. 22 event, they produce a very brief flash much like that of a nuclear detonation. However, the recording was a double pulse, which is characteristic of nuclear explosions, rather than the single flash recorded from superbolts."

Air Force Capt. Bobby Turman, who has specialized in the phenomenon, said this week in a telephone interview that none of the bolts that he had studied had shown a double flash. The satellites have observed dozens of superbolts, particularly off Japan.

Specialists at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, which developed the satellites that watch for secret weapons tests in the atmosphere or space, are said to be convinced that the Sept. 22 flashes were typical of those from a nuclear test and resembled nothing else.

But it is proposed by some proponents of the superbolt hypothesis as Dr. Gordon MacDonald of the MITRE Corp., which advises the government on defense matters, that superbolts, like ordinary lightning, may in fact be preceded by a leader stroke. It is suggested that the leader stroke may be so faint that it was not previously detected.

Another possibility is that while superbolts normally occur singly, this might have been a double event.

The two flashes Sept. 22 were observed within a fraction of a second, the second flash being far brighter than the first. This is the sequence recorded by the Vela satellites in dozens of bomb tests by the French and Chinese. The initial flash is from the triggering device, followed by the main detonation.

Yet the occurrence of a nuclear explosion is questioned because one of its other telltale signs, such as shock waves in the atmosphere or within the earth, have been recorded. Scouting planes have reportedly been unable to find any of the radioactive debris normally left by such an explosion.

The most obvious explanation for the twin flashes would be a secret nuclear weapons test, perhaps timed and positioned to minimize detection by U.S. satellites. South Africa's vehement denial of a nuclear test has led to suggestions that a missile was inadvertently launched and detonated by a Soviet submarine. However, such an explosion should have produced signs other than the flashes, and none have been detected.

—WALTER SULLIVAN



Roosevelt: Secretary hidden to transcribe secret notes.

Eisenhower: Secret tapes of meetings at the White House.

Kennedy: In 1962, he ordered two taping systems installed.

Johnson: He also had a phone tap at his Texas ranch.

Nixon: He sought — and got — his work record on tape.

Tapes Offer a New Look at Eisenhower

Conversations in the Oval Room Reveal a Tough, Private Leader

By Don Irwin

BILENE, Kan. — Dwight D. Eisenhower was a tougher and more realistic president behind closed doors than he generally seemed to be in his public utterances.

That is clear from newly discovered records at the Eisenhower Memorial Library here that show that the 34th president taped Oval Office conversations with selected visitors over a period of at least five years.

Summaries of those conversations, recorded between October, 1953, and June, 1955, except for an isolated talk with former Queen Frederika of Greece that was taped in December, 1955, were among 18.5 million pages of documents on file at the library.

The collection, which offers evidence sharpening the bland image of Eisenhower's presidency, includes:

• Abundant indications that Eisenhower deplored and despised the indiscriminate anti-Communist campaigning of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R-Wis., even though the president was restrained in his public comments about the senator.

• A presidential rebuke of then Vice President Richard Nixon for using too broad a brush in castigating Democrats for their handling of foreign affairs. Eisenhower admonished Nixon that such attacks could imperil bipartisanship in foreign policy and said he wanted "no implication" of support for McCarthy's attempts to blame Democrats for "20 years of treason."

• A report of an apparent attempt in June, 1955, to use V.K. Krishna Menon, then India's roving ambassador, as a conduit to pass word to China's then-hostile government that outstanding issues would be negotiated until all Americans captured by Chinese forces during the Korean War were released.

• Evidence of a determination, developed by Eisenhower during the 1952 campaign that won him the presidency, to temper campaign politics with self interest and avoid accommodations with candidates and principles he found unacceptable.

• Signs of ambivalence on Eisenhower's part about his political future. Although he voiced a desire that the Republican Party promote younger men as prospective candidates in 1956, Eisenhower finally decided to run for a second term, even though he had suffered a serious heart attack in September, 1955.

Unlike the confidential memoranda of conversations customarily kept by presidential staffs for White House use, the documents from which these items are extracted show internal evidence that they are based on tape recordings of presidential conversations, rather than on notes taken by the president or his aides.

The evidence is direct in some cases: a one-page memo on a chat in the Oval Office on Dec. 2, 1953, between Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles, his secretary of state, on plans for a coming Bermuda conference with Britain and France. It was headed "Tape No. 3" and the first sentence read, "Conference had been under way for at least an hour before the president turned machine on."

In other instances, reliance on taping was implied by such comments as "could not hear," "complete replies." Other memos called it impossible to hear most of the statements made by such visitors as Paul Hoffman, the industrialist who once directed Marshall Plan operations; former Queen Frederika of Greece; and Ambassador Krishna Menon.

So far, 24 memos evidently based on recorded conversations have been identified and at least 24 more, which include long direct quotations, appear to be derived from tapes.

All the documents are part of a diary file that Eisenhower's confidential secretary, Ann Whitman, began to assemble in September, 1953, at the president's instruction. After Ei-

senhower's death in 1969, the 10,000-page file went with other papers to the library here.

A two-page report on a discussion of defense budgeting that Eisenhower held on Oct. 21, 1953, with John Taber, R-N.Y., then chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, ended with this comment: "Large portions of the tape were completely garbled. The noise of the machine itself was so great that the words, while loud enough, cannot be understood." It was signed with Mrs. Whitman's initials, ACW.

But by Nov. 7, 1953, when the president saw his secretary of commerce, Sinclair Weeks, the memorandum of conversation began, "For the first time any adequate use of 'gadget' for recording conversations made. It is now fine." The identified memo writer noted that Eisenhower "did not turn his switch until conversation was under way."

McCarthy's name came up in eight of the memoranda dealing with taped conversations, and always unfavorably.

Veiled McCarthyism was Eisenhower's complaint when he dressed Nixon down on June 29, 1954, for charging in a speech in Milwaukee (a McCarthy baron) that Demo-

From an Eisenhower memo: '... Krishna Menon is a menace and a bore... a bore because he conceives himself intellectually superior... a menace because he is a master at twisting words and meanings... and is governed by an ambition to prove himself the master international manipulator and politician...'

cratic President Harry S. Truman failed to recognize the "Communist threat" in Asia. The vice president's reported reply was that he had attacked former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, not the Democrats, and anyway "the bipartisanship of foreign policy of previous years did not apply in Asia."

The strongest Eisenhower reaction to McCarthy was made during a taped conference with Sen. Alexander Smith, R-N.J., who waived the issue of disciplining McCarthy that McCarthy "sit down with the president and Smith" and discuss "the approach the McCarthy committee should take." According to the three-page memo, Eisenhower called the idea unwise and said it would be "out of character for him to abandon what he has considered his proper hands-off policy — letting the Senate take care of its own problems."

"McCarthy is not just trying to split the Republican Party, he is trying to destroy in this country the value of public service," Eisenhower was quoted as saying.

Memos marked "tapes no file" record that Eisenhower held two separate meetings with

White House: Listening In

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON — Former President Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to a White House employee of his era, used to hide a stenographer in a chimney-like wooden structure in take secret minutes of crucial meetings. Those were the 1930s and 1940s. Electronic recording equipment was cumbersome and faulty.

FDR learned that for himself. He once had tried to record his office press conferences, but none of the reporters' voices could be heard.

After the disclosure that former President Dwight D. Eisenhower taped Oval Office conversations, a Los Angeles Times study has found that presidential bugging — and similar eavesdropping arranged by other high-level government officials — has been far more widespread than the public might imagine. No other president or bureaucrat is known to have installed the extensive, automatic recording equipment that incriminated former President Richard Nixon and led to his resignation in the Watergate scandal. But evidence exists that the two presidents between Eisenhower and Nixon — John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson — used push-button devices at their desks to record selected conversations with heads of state and other dignitaries.

William Johnson, of the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston, said that Kennedy had two recording systems installed in the White House in August, 1962. One system recorded phone calls on a dictation belt, and the other recorded meetings in the Oval Office and Cabinet Room on magnetic tape, Johnson said. "Both were manual rather than automatic," he said. "They were activated by either the president or his secretary." He added that "both were used sporadically rather than regularly or on a systematic basis." By the time of Kennedy's assassination in November, 1963, there were 125 reels of audio tape and 27 dictation belts, comprising a total of 325 meetings or conversations, Johnson said.

According to onetime aides, former President Johnson indulged in the same practice. Johnson was understood to have taped selected personal and political chats. He had a phone at his Texas ranch equipped with a recording device.

Some Cabinet members, high military officers and CIA officials also have made secret verbatim records of conversations — either electronically or by having an aide or secretary listen in. Former CIA Director Richard Helms admitted to a Senate subcommittee that he had secretly taped a phone call from President Johnson in hopes of better understanding his instructions. Helms told senators: "I do recall at one time having a very active conversation with President Johnson about a whole lot of things he wanted me to do about Vietnam, and my finally, in desperation, pushing this button in order to get straight what he was trying to tell me to do."

The propriety of high-level bugging is open to question, but the law seems clear: It is legal, because at least one party to the conversation — the one taping it — has consented. The greatest era of high-level bugging, perhaps, was during the unraveling of the Watergate conspiracy in 1972 and 1973. Nervous White House aides attached recording devices to their phones, then called up accused Watergate burglars to try to extract statements that the aides had not been involved. The practice became so transparent, a former Nixon aide recalled, that he would evoke nervous laughter by calling a White House colleague and quipping: "Hi. You remember, don't you, that I advised you eight months ago that we've got to make a clean breast of everything?"

Nixon's secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, was a well-known advocate of the so-called "dead key," a telephone button that allowed his aide to take notes without alerting the other party. Kissinger's associates called these transcripts the "dead key scrolls."

President Carter has never used secret bugging devices in the White House. Press Secretary Jody Powell said, "Occasionally on an important telephone call — such as with a head of state — someone will get on the phone to take notes." Powell said, "It's done with the foreknowledge of both parties."

Ron Nessen, press secretary for former President Gerald R. Ford, said Ford's practice was the same as Carter's.

© Los Angeles Times

Krishna Menon in March and May of 1955. After the first, evidently an exploratory session, a memorandum "for the record" signed "a" (presumably for Ann) said Menon's remarks were insubstantial, but noted that the pointedly uncommitted Menon, in discussing Indian philosophy, "made one or two disparaging, and therefore astonishing, remarks about the Communists." An accompanying "memorandum for the record" also signed "a" said Eisenhower observed that perhaps Menon was "fastening him up for the kill."

After the second interview, in which the president made his point at length about the American POWs remaining in Chinese hands, there was another memo, marked as dictated by Eisenhower to Mrs. Whitman, that made it clear that Eisenhower could be hard-boiled in his diplomatic appraisal.

"Krishna Menon is a menace and a bore," said the memo. "He is a bore because he conceives himself to be intellectually superior and rather coyly pretends to cover this under a cloak of excessive humility and modesty. He is a menace because he is a master at twisting words and meanings of others and is governed by an ambition to prove himself the master international manipulator and politician of the age."

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Yugoslavia: Pollution in the Hinterlands Rises

By Michael Lockley

BELGRADE, (Reuters) — With their bellies up, tens of thousands of dead and dying fish recently floated down the Sava River through the heart of the city.

The sight of the rotting corpses swirling toward the Danube just downstream came as a costly jolt to Belgrade citizens — a reminder of the enormous pollution problem they face.

In Yugoslavia, away from the scenic coast and rugged mountains, pollution is assuming disastrous proportions.

Doctors say that of all the ailments suffered by children in Belgrade, three-quarters involve chest problems, and 14 percent of all people living here suffer from bronchitis caused by smog. Chimneys puff out black, grey and reddish smoke, casting a suffocating pall over the city.

Rising oil prices have severely hurt attempts by Yugoslavia, an oil-importing country, to clean up the environment. With a foreign-trade deficit expected to top \$6 billion this year, it has had to fall back increasingly on its large resources of low-grade coal as industrial fuel and for domestic heating.

On the way from Belgrade north to the Hungarian border, officials say the town of Zrenjanin, with 40,000 inhabitants, causes as much pollution as most cities of one million. South of Belgrade, the copper-producing town of Bor spews out so much toxic waste that trees and grass have died in surrounding areas.

It is part of the price the country is paying for the sudden change from an overwhelmingly rural society before World War II to an increasingly industrial and urbanized one under the leadership of President Tito.

The central city of Sarajevo, known for its 80 mosques and delicate oriental architecture, suffers from air pollution estimated at about 10 times internationally accepted levels. It takes a heavy toll.

"Out lungs are now the only filter," said the semi-official daily newspaper *Politika* in

one of many reports here lamenting the growing hazards of pollution.

One reader wrote to *Politika* saying that, in his town of Loznica, 200 kilometers (about 125 miles) west of Belgrade, nobody wanted to wear white shirts since they became grey inside of an hour because of dirt from a local synthetic fibers plant.

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town of Bor spews out so much toxic waste that trees and grass have died in surrounding areas.

But of the major cities, environmental experts agree, Belgrade is the worst hit. Although some intrepid Belgraders still swim in the Sava, parts of it are so chemically polluted that not even bacteria can survive.

It was a discharge from a chemical plant that killed the fish in Belgrade and focused sharp attention on pollution, which until recently was shrugged off almost as a fact of life.

In much of Belgrade, experts have also found noise levels day and night above 75 decibels — a level they say disrupts sleep and may well cause nervous problems.

But the authorities are taking some tentative steps to check pollution. In Sarajevo, the government is spending about \$75 million this year to convert the city from coal to gas heating to ease the dense smog that envelops the area enclosed by mountains.

And the Belgrade Municipal Council has, finally, reversed its policy of laying down vast areas of concrete. It has smashed dozens of holes in the main square — to plant the first trees there in decades.

Alternate Power: France Tastes the Wind

By C.G. Copic

QUESSANT, France (ITT) — The French state electricity company, EDF, last week started experimenting with wind-powered generators. The windmill is situated on the island of Quessant in the Brittany coast. Early next month the 100-kilowatt plant, costing 1.5 million francs (about \$55,000), will be connected to the island's power system and will supply 10 percent of the electricity needs of the island's 1,500 inhabitants.

Today, with the rising cost of energy, the EDF is experimenting not only with the wind-powered plant, but also with solar energy in southern France, geothermal sources for heating in different parts of France, and nuclear power in the Atlantic coast where the 40,000 kilowatt plant produces 500,000 kilowatt-hours a year.

This is not the first time that the French have used wind power to produce electricity. From 1958 to 1962, 300-kilowatt wind-powered plant was connected to the overall supply system at Nogen-le-Roi near Paris. In the mid-1960s, a 132-kilowatt and a 1,000-kilowatt plant were built at Saint-Remy-des-Landes in southwestern France.

Those experiments, however, were abandoned when France shifted to inexpensive oil in the 1960s and nuclear fuel in the 1970s to meet its energy needs.

Other countries, notably the United States, are experimenting with wind energy. Last spring a private company announced plans to build 20 windmills in a valley south of San Francisco to supply enough power for 1,000 persons and save 175,000 barrels of oil a year.

And last week in New York City, a 64-foot tall windmill, the city's largest in more than two centuries, dedicated in the Bronx. Erected by a nonprofit community group, the windmill generates 40 kilowatts of power and is used to power the group's recycling project for processing compost. The fertilizer is

distributed free to local parks and gardens. It is hoped that the group's project will eventually handle 1 percent of New York City's solid waste disposal.

In Denmark, a 2,000-kilowatt plant, the world's largest, was put in service last year at Ullborg by the Tivoli schools. Danish wind specialists think that the power generated from mass-produced windmills would be cheaper than the power from nuclear reactors.

In the Netherlands, the government has started a study of wind power and the possibility of producing 20 percent of the country's electrical power needs through windmills.

In the United States and France, scientists are studying the use of wind to propel large cargo ships.

The study for a wind-powered plant at Quessant began in 1976 because the island is not connected with France's overall electricity supply system.

The rising cost of oil used for the island's four power-producing generators and strong winds that sweep over it daily almost year-around raised the idea of wind-generated power. The winds are so strong, in fact, that the French telephone network has begun putting all phone lines on the island under ground because they are broken down so often by the high winds.

After three sites for the wind generator were rejected for aesthetic and noise reasons, an isolated spot was found at the southern end of the island. This summer, the 41-meter (135-foot) windmill with two 18-meter (59-foot) propeller blades was erected.

The minimum wind power for operating the plant is 4 meters a second, and the maximum power is produced with 50 kilometers per hour winds. The tower can rotate, allowing it to use wind from any direction. The structure can withstand 216 kilometer winds.

All the operations will be controlled and tested in the next 18 months with a computer installed at the site. If the results are positive, wind-power plants of similar design will be installed at different parts of France, particularly the isolated spots where the conventional methods are too expensive.

Around the Galleries

The Narcissistic Paintings of Khnopff

Paris

Fernand Khnopff, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1. In Dec. 31. (The show goes on to Brussels in January and Hamburg in April.)

Born two years before Ensor, Fernand Khnopff (1858-1921) found his way into the Symbolist movement and the exquisite, delicate, and somewhat morbid style of the Belgian painter. He was a painter of the "fin de siècle" and a member of the "Jeune Belgique" group. His work is characterized by a dreamlike quality and a focus on the human form. He was a painter of the "fin de siècle" and a member of the "Jeune Belgique" group. His work is characterized by a dreamlike quality and a focus on the human form.

a bearing on the artist's relationship to his sister, and we begin to see what must underlie his work. On the other hand, narcissism being by no means dead to a sector of the avant-garde of the '70s, some of Khnopff's work, especially the re-touches and what they reveal of Khnopff's concern with the mask, can appear to be retrospectively relevant.

Tresors de Chine et de Haute Asie. Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to Dec. 28. In the ninth century, probably in the face of imminent invasion, a store of about 20,000 manuscripts were walled up into a niche of one of the grottoes of Tuen-Huang, in northwestern China. They were discovered in this century, and the French orientalist Paul Pelliot was able to sort through the lot and ultimately purchase about 9,000 manuscripts and fragments that now belong to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Most are in Chinese, Tibetan or Sanskrit, but that area of Asia was one of the highways of commerce and military movement, and among other things, the grotto yielded a fragment of a manuscript in Hebrew. This exhibition brings out some of the outstanding treasures that the Bibliothèque Nationale owns and that touch upon a period coinciding roughly with our own Middle Ages. There is the "Livre des Merveilles," an illuminated manuscript that relates the travels of Marco Polo, and a wealth of Buddhist and Arabic miniatures

and paintings that are true treasures. The show touches on the history of the exploration of "Upper Asia," on Pelliot himself as explorer and scholar, on the diversity of languages and their writing, on philosophies and beliefs, on techniques and inventions (the Chinese had already come up with the wheelbarrow in the third century), and finally on some aspects of daily life. The show seems all the more relevant since contacts between France and China have begun to increase in recent months. Above all the real beauty of the objects and manuscripts makes them appealing to even the least informed of visitors.

Spectacles d'Asie, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to Jan. 6.

Kwok On, a Chinese resident of Hong Kong, was a great amateur of Chinese opera and puppetry, and each week he would invite his friends to gather and sing or watch a puppet show. He was also a persistent collector of objects and documents touching on the Chinese theater, and over the years he accumulated about 2,000 items that he finally donated to France in 1971. The collection was subsequently enlarged by contributions from other sources and this show offers a delightful panorama of masks, puppets and shadow theater figures from Iran and Greece to China and Japan, with the major stress on Far Eastern countries. It is an abundant and colorful display that catches the eye and gives some idea of the diversity of Asian theater and its refinement.

Jacottet Lam, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to Nov. 30. Jacottet Lam lives and paints in Florida. Her last show in Paris was six years ago, and used beach umbrellas as a point of departure for a careful, delicate work on light and color. This show has kept the hexagonal form of the inclined umbrella, and slight nuances of shading still hint at the slope of the colored cloth, but on the whole the artist has drifted toward a geometric combination of colors that is merely reminiscent of the umbrella. Lam is an excellent colorist and works with much finesse in the strictly limited field of vision she has marked out for herself. Her umbrella is not a mandala, but it pleases the eye and hints at the possibility that something is concealed behind it.

Sam Francis, Galerie Jean Fourrier, 44 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to Nov. 30. This is a rather large exhibition of recent paintings, large and small, by one of America's foremost artists, with strong, fluid colors, as usual, forming a mesh or screen over the white ground of the canvas. Francis' approach is clearly mystic in intention, and what counts here is what is not said or shown.

—MICHAEL GIBSON

London

Pattern and Decoration on Paper, 22a Cork Street, London W1, to Nov. 10. Decorating and patterning in painting is nothing new — the Omega painters of Bloomsbury were doing it and doing it well to the revival of interest in such work recently, especially in the United States. Of the seven Americans showing here, the work of Tina



Khnopff illustration for a Maeterlinck marionette drama.

Girouard, Brad Davis and Kim MacConnel is of high quality.

Lucy Mackenzie, 30 King Street, St. James's, London SW1, to Nov. 16. Lucy Mackenzie, whose first one-person show this is, works in many media but always on a miniature scale. Landscapes, seascapes and still lifes in oil on gesso; assemblages of found objects combined with fragments of painting and calligraphy; pencil drawings in color, and richly-colored embroidered miniatures compose a happy, vacation-mood Lilliputian world.

Christopher Dresser (1834-1904), Enid Marx, Retrospective, Camden Arts Center, Arkwright Road, London NW3, to Nov. 25.

Dresser, a Victorian professor of botany turned designer of everything from garden furniture to pottery and metalwork to Clutha glass, is at last accorded a properly catalogued show of more than 230 exhibits. Enid Marx, textile and ceramic designer, book illustrator, designer of postage stamps, book wrappers and suitcase liners, happily still

with us and still working, makes a low-key complementary show.

Peter Kalkhof, 11 Tottenham Mews, London W1, to Nov. 24. To this exhibition of recent paintings and drawings, Kalkhof, a no-objective artist, produces a series of large space mandalas, in which pure color and implied texture create images of serene purity.

John Flaxman R.A., Royal Academy of the Arts, Piccadilly, London W1, to Dec. 9.

John Flaxman (1755-1826) is best known in England for his association with and designs for the potter Josiah Wedgwood. This large loan show from Danish, Dutch, German, French and American galleries, as well as from British public and private collections, for the first time shows the full range of his talents, which included drawings, silverwork, tomb sculpture, portraiture, design for coins and medals, and book illustration, as well as his ceramic sculpture for Wedgwood.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Reference

Quote and Unquote

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP) — You don't have to be dead these days to get into a book of quotations, and Mandy Rice-Davies has made it into a classic.

Mandy, who now lives in Israel, was one of the much-photographed call girls in the 1963 scandal that resulted in the resignation of British War Minister John Profumo.

"He would, wouldn't he?" she replied to a barrister in the Old Bailey courtroom when told that Lord Astor denied her allegations.

"The remark was much quoted at the time and I went into it in the book," said Betty Palmer, who with Richard Brain edited the 900-page Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, published yesterday by the Oxford University Press.

The dictionary first appeared in 1941, underwent a slight revision in 1953, and now appears with quotations from 1,536 authors from Aabelard to Zola, 40 percent of the material new.

Newcomers include writers of the last 40 years such as Noel Coward, Graham Greene and Nancy Mitford, and others whose work was little known or undervalued at the time of earlier editions.

Coward wrote of the Taj Mahal in "Private Lives": "It didn't look like a biscuit box, did it? I've always felt that it might."

Elizabeth Knight, publicist for the publisher, said they spent a lot of time chasing up "ghost" quotations, which were supposed to have been said but turned out to be garbled versions or nonexistent.

"Nowhere in the Bible will you find 'The lion shall lie down with the lamb,'" she said. "Humphrey Bogart did not say, 'Play it again, Sam' and Mae West didn't say 'Come up and see me sometime.'"

The True Works

It's the wolf who dwells with the lamb, Bogart said. "If she can stand it I can. Play it." Miss West's actual words, with her inimitable leer, were, "Why don't you come up sometime, see me?"

"Oh yes, that immortal phrase of Sherlock Holmes, 'Elementary, my dear Watson,' appears nowhere in the stories of Conan Doyle," Miss Knight said.

The new dictionary has jolly quotes, too.

"The lurches of fifty-seven years had cussed his chest to slip down to the mezzanine floor," wrote P.G. Wodehouse in "Chester Forgets Himself."

And old favorites. It is the task of British prime ministers to appoint bishops. Lord Melbourne, twice premier under Queen Victoria, said of the task: "Damn it all, another bishop dead — I venly believe they die to vex me."

The Art Market

Prices Surge on Old Master Drawing

By Sourin Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 2 (IHT) — Sales of old master drawings have a special atmosphere. They are attended almost exclusively by connoisseurs. Unlike paintings or objects d'art, drawings are not spectacular enough to attract inexperienced outsiders and indeed are too risky for them. The pace is therefore brisker because experienced buyers do not waffle. If a trend develops, it is unambiguous.

On Monday an auction conducted at Drouot-Rive Gauche by Bernard Oger with the assistance of Bruno de Baryer as expert was a perfect illustration. The packed room had that unmistakably professional look. Even though most buyers were concerned with their private collections, the audience included several art business professionals.

Seated in the first row was Bernard Fontbakker of Amsterdam, one of Europe's leading dealers and a collector in his own right. Auctioneer Herve Pouliot sat through the sale, bidding on several items. So did Tilo von Watzdorf, a Sotheby's Parke director on his way back from the Saadruddin Aga Khan auction in Monte Carlo. Next to him was his colleague Alexandre Pradere, Sotheby's Parisian expert on furniture, also back from Monte Carlo. Oger, in peak form, dispatched more than a hundred drawings within an hour and a half.

Modest Affair

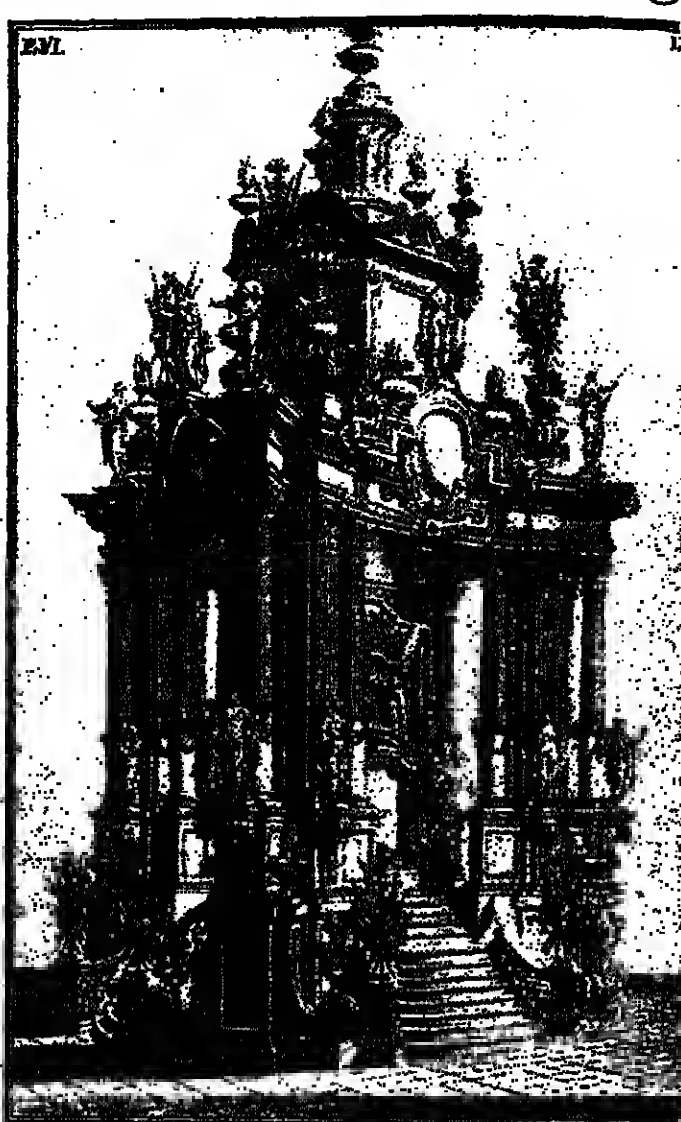
It was a modest affair, netting just over 250,000 francs. But it was enough to prove that one category is up: old master studies of decorative design, *dessins d'ornement* as the French apply call them. These consist of sketches from which cabinetmakers drew their inspiration or which they were expressly requested to follow in detail by patrons who knew exactly what they wanted; studies of decorative design, projects drawn by interior decorators — who in those days were generally the architects themselves — for architectural fittings such as paneling, a mural bookcase, or a mantelpiece; and drawings of free-standing architectural elements of a small size.

Prices zoomed from the beginning. A study for a mausoleum done in ink and sepia wash was done in a subdued Baroque style, closer to classicism than to extravagance. This had suggested the name of Francesco Gallo Bibiena (1659-1739) to the expert. Despite a tear in the middle of the sheet, the 50-by-33-centimeter study unexpectedly soared to 18,600 francs. Another study by Bibiena, in impeccable condition, established a world record for the artist at 26,400 francs.

The work of Jean-Charles Delafosse (1734-1791), an architectural designer of the French school, was reasonable in comparison. Two small sketches of trophy designs in ink and sepia wash, called "Opera and Tragedy" and "Comedy and Pastoral," were knocked down together at 4,400 francs.

Elegant Studies

But with Claude-Nicolas Dubuisson, who worked at the end of the 17th century, things got out of hand again. He was represented by four elegant studies, of which three illustrated varying models of a marble mantelpiece topped by a mirror in a gilt frame surrounded by paneling. The delicate polyhedron was marred by staining. Poor condition was enough to deter von Watzdorf, who bought two of them at 3,240 francs each. The last drawing was perhaps the most interesting. If not the most decorative, it is a detailed study in pen and ink for a commode in late-17th-century style.



Bibiena design sold for 26,400 francs.

Small — 15 by 20 centimeters — and stained, it went up to 2,320 francs — paid by Alexandre Pradere.

This was nothing compared to the score made by a group of studies for the decoration of Drottningholm, the 18th-century castle near Stockholm. The group of sketches was last seen in an art exhibition at Versailles 34 years ago. They were then labeled as Karl Horemann. Current thinking — followed by the sale expert — opts for Jean Erik Kohn (1717-1793).

But the point here is the subject matter. The drawings are important documents for the history of Swedish architecture and, indeed, of 18th-century European architectural design at large. One of them, showing a mantelpiece intended for the drawing room, carries a period inscription scribbled in French: "approve Louise Ulrique." We thus learn that the queen was following the project in detail. That drawing was bought by Houthakker, who has been collecting studies of architectural and decorative design for more than a quarter-century and is believed to have the largest private collection in the world.

The highest price was paid by von Watzdorf for a superlatively fine study for a wall bookcase. In the foreground, the draftsman has drawn a sculptural group, Eros and Psyche, by the Swedish artist Sergel, which is now in the National Museum in Stockholm. It brought 13,650 francs — a lot of money for a documentary piece, however fine.

These prices reflect the current surge of interest in design that at last is beginning to affect the market for old master drawings. However this is not speculative, for old master drawings defy speculation. The fact that the overwhelming majority are unsigned leaves attributions open to endless discussion, while it allows trained buyers some satisfactory coups. On Monday, a large portrait in red chalk of a man

in Louis XVI costume shown six ways, head and shoulders, was given no attribution in the catalog. It done with considerable care. T. bidder who paid 2,400 franc seemed to have a pretty shrewd idea of what he was getting. Pat? A roneau? Sooner or later it will doubt surface again — this in with a label.

Luckily, not every drawing sprouts such branches. There are still large numbers of interesting pieces well within the financial reach of most art lovers. For example, three 17th-century studies women's dress; in pen and wash, sold for under 1,000 francs each. Even signed pieces can be inexpensive. A delightful watercolor by Henry Detouche (1845-1913) — seaside view in Brittany — was definitely cheap at 930 francs. One the better drawings in the sale, crayon sketch of thatched houses, Camille Fiers (1802-1868) may only 700 francs. The buyer, W. Foulden, whose auctioning focus on 20th-century art and vintage cars, but whose private collection tastes lean toward old master drawings.

Arts Agenda

VIENNA — Janner and Janner's "My Lady" will enter the repertoire of the Volksoper New. It is a comedy by Robert Milder with sets and costumes by Rolf Langens and choreography by Gerhard Seifert. Pal Minder and Hans Krummer will alternate the role of Henry Higgins, Douglas Koller as Eliza Doolittle, and Hans Krummer as Dr. Higgins. The production is by Hans Krummer. First performances this month are scheduled for Nov. 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 24, 27 and 30.

BRUSSELS — "Les Illuminations," a ballet by Maurice Bejart based on the poem of Arthur Rimbaud and using traditional Oriental music, will be given its first performance by the Ballet of the 20th Century Nov. 22 at the Cirque Royal. Performances scheduled through Nov. 28.

AUCTION SALES



Christie's Forthcoming Overseas Sales

In America at 502 Park Avenue, New York

Tuesday, November 6
Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture (Part I)
Wednesday, November 7
Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolours
Thursday, November 8
Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture (Part II)
Friday, November 9
Contemporary Art
Wednesday, November 14
Old Master Paintings
Thursday, November 15
19th and 20th Century Prints and Illustrated Books
Friday, November 16 and Saturday, November 17
Important French and Continental Furniture, Objects of Art and Sculpture
Tuesday, November 20 and Wednesday, November 21
Important Chinese Ceramics, Bronzes, Jades and Works of Art
Monday, November 26
Printed Books and Manuscripts
Thursday, November 29
European 18th and 19th Century Porcelain and 18th Century Pottery
Friday, November 30 and Saturday, December 1
The Christie Collection Volume IV
Wednesday, December 5
Antiquities
Wednesday, December 5
Tribal Art
Friday, December 7
Important Tiffany and Glass
Wednesday, December 12
Important Jewels

At 219 East 67th Street, New York

Tuesday, November 6
Furniture and Decorative Arts

Tuesday, November 13
Furniture and Decorative Arts
Friday, November 16
Sporting Paintings, Watercolours and Prints
Tuesday, November 20
Furniture and Decorative Arts
Tuesday, November 27
Furniture and Decorative Arts
Wednesday, November 28
20th Century Designer Clothes and Textiles
Tuesday, December 4
Furniture and Decorative Arts
Friday, December 7
19th and 20th Century Photographic Equipment and Literature
Tuesday, December 11
Christmas Toys
Tuesday, December 13
Jewels
Friday, December 14
Oriental Works of Art
Tuesday, December 18
Furniture and Decorative Arts
Wednesday, December 19
Costumes and Textiles

In Rome at the Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti

Thursday, November 8
European and Oriental Porcelain and Chinese Scrolls
Thursday, November 22
Papal and Ancient Coins, Orders and Decorations
Thursday, November 29
Furniture, Clocks, Carpets and Objects of Art
Friday, December 13
Jewels and Silver
Friday, December 14
Pictures, Prints and Drawings

This calendar is provided in advance so that those wishing to attend the sales can make the necessary arrangements.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
GALERIE MOSCOU PETERSBOURG.
Contemporary Free Russian Art.
11 rue de l'Ecluse, Paris 6^e - M^o Mobilier. Open Tues. Nov. Sat. 2.00-7.30 p.m.

50. Philippe Frégnac
50 Rue Jacob (M^o) - 260.86.31
NARITA
Sculptures
October 30 - November 17
2.30 to 7.30 p.m. except Monday.

212 M^o St. Germain - M^o St. Germain
ROBERT
NATKIN

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FABIEN
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POST-IMPRESSIONISTS
2, av. Matignon - Paris 8^e
Tel. 225.70.74
mon. thru. sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

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Hôtel George V - 723.54.00
BEICH - VOLLET
MICHEL-HENRY
31, av. George V - Paris 8^e
daily - 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

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PAINTINGS
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Mon.-Fri. 10-5.00 — Sat. 10-1.00

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01-930 6422
THE LURE
OF HOME
Some Northern Artists in Italy
in the Nineteenth Century
181 Bury St., St. James's, S.W.1.
18-28.

ALWIN GALLERY
9-10 Grafton Street,
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CHRISTIE'S
Sales in Geneva
from 19th to 23rd November 1979

Monday, 19th
10.30: Russian Art and Fabergé
15.00: Russian Art and Fabergé
18.30: Wine
20.00: Gold Boxes

Tuesday, 20th
10.30: Watches
15.00: Silver (I)
21.00: Silver (II)

Wednesday, 21st
10.30: Objects of Vertu (I)
15.00: Objects of Vertu (II)
20.00: Jewellery (I)

Thursday, 22nd
10.00: Jewellery (II)
15.00: Jewellery (III)
20.00: Jewellery (IV)

Friday, 23rd
10.30: Art Nouveau
Art Deco

On view at the Hotel Richemond from Thursday 15th.
For catalogues and further information
please contact either of the following:

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75007 PARIS
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8, Place de la Taconnerie
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Telex: Geneva 23634

11/11/79

Swiss Raise Discount Rate

By Laura Wallace
LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — The National Bank today lowered its discount rate by 0.5 percent to 4 percent, the first move since 1978.

The move was a reaction to the rise in inflationary pressures, which have pushed the Swiss franc to a new high against the dollar. The bank said it was "convinced that the franc will continue to rise, and that the Swiss economy will be able to cope with the consequences."

The bank said today that "the dollar is now strong enough" to take the measures. The adjustment in the discount rate and the bank's action in the money market were considered in light of the fact that the Swiss franc interest rates, the 3-month rate rose to 3 3/4 percent today from only about 1 percent in mid-July, and in the last few weeks, the major Swiss banks have raised time deposit rates almost weekly.

But a dealer noted, "It was a big surprise, but it is a sign that we wanted in Switzerland." He predicted that the Swiss unit could strengthen. In October, 1978, the central bank had vowed to maintain the franc's parity with the mark, and proceeded to heavily intervene to do so. However, the franc weakened recently partly due to rising inflation which hit a 4.8-percent annual rate in September, well above the 1 percent rate of last year.

The negative interest charge was originally imposed in November, 1974, at 3 percent and was raised to 10 percent in February, 1975, in an effort to curb heavy capital inflows. Bankers generally have agreed, however, that there were many ways to circumvent the regulations.

One senior foreign exchange trader said the central bank's action today would help the Swiss franc but the lowering of the negative interest charge "doesn't change much."

News and Notes

PSA Peugeot-Citroen's subsidiary Chrysler U.K. plans to cut some 1,350 jobs in Scotland and up to 250 salaried staff elsewhere as soon as possible in a bid to return to a break-even point by 1980, a company spokesman says. The rationalization program, accelerated by losses estimated at a £40 million for 1979, aims at raising group productivity in Britain by 25 percent, Chrysler U.K. says. The group hopes to turn a profit in 1981. A new version of the Alpine model will be launched next year and other new models are in the pipeline for 1981 and beyond. Planned job cuts include 1,000 hourly and 250 salaried staff at the Linwood, Scotland, plant, which makes Sunbeam and Avenger cars.

South Korea's shipbuilding industry, recovering from a lengthy slump, received 364,3 million of new foreign orders for 43 ships totalling 733,000 tons in the first ten months of this year. The Commerce and Industry Ministry says the order performance was the best for any comparable period in terms of tonnage and contract value. It notes that South Korean shipyards received foreign orders for 56 ships with a combined 351,000 gross tons and worth \$273 million during 1978. A ministry official adds that the domestic industry is expected to recover almost completely in the coming months.

AEG-Telefunken's management board dissociates itself from press reports speculating on the contents of the consolidation package due to be unveiled Dec. 4, the company says. A previous statement following the board's extraordinary meeting Oct. 24 said management has proposed to the board a consolidation package involving structural projects, rationalization measures concerning operations and personnel, cooperation projects under negotiation and capital measures. The latest statement notes the supervisory board will discuss the package Dec. 3 and its decisions will be published Dec. 4. It adds that banks involved with the company have already agreed to the package's feasibility and to the financial measures accompanying it. AEG says recent reports speculating on the contents of the package were not based on information from management. Both correct and incorrect estimates have been combined in the reports, it notes, adding this can lead shareholders and the public to make false conclusions.

The chemical-fiber industry in West Germany continued to operate at a loss in the first nine months of 1979, despite a 12.2-percent increase in turnover to 3.26 billion Deutsche marks, according to the Chemical Fiber Industry Association. The association says the industry is becoming increasingly concerned about growing imports from the United States, where manufacturers have a 10-to-20-percent price advantage resulting from regulated crude oil and natural gas costs. The sector's losses were reduced, the association says, but the domestic market did not allow rapid increases in raw materials prices for synthetic fibers to be passed on fully in higher prices.

A microwave system designed to diagnose and treat cancer using non-invasive techniques has been developed by M/A-Com's Microwave Associates unit with financial support from the Langley Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. M/A-Com says. The evaluation of the microwave detection capabilities with cancer patients is being conducted at a U.S. hospital. Although detection utilizing radiometric techniques as well as differential hyperthermia have been demonstrated in the past, this is the first time the two have been used in one system, M/A-Com notes.

Banking sources said, however, that the plan was viewed extremely favorably by most of those banks holding Chrysler debt. Several industry analysts said there would be many new sources of capital available to Chrysler — even for the unsecured financing — because of the extent of the proposed federal backing.

Chrysler's Future Said Assured With U.S. Loan-Guarantee Plan

By Larry Kramer
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP) — The Treasury Department proposal yesterday for federal guarantees on loans totalling \$1.5 billion for Chrysler was seen by Wall Street analysts as the breakthrough the company needed to insure its future.

Banking sources and auto industry analysts said Chrysler likely would have little trouble raising the additional \$1.5 billion in unguaranteed financing needed to get the equal amount of federal loan guarantees.

ny's outstanding long-term debt to dangerously high levels. With more than \$1 billion in already outstanding long-term debt, and another \$1.2 billion in unfunded pension-fund liability, Mr. Joppa says, Chrysler would be putting itself in a tough position by attempting to carry an additional \$1.5 billion in paper.

"The company is setting some high hurdles it will have to reach to pay that debt off," he said. "It would have an extraordinarily heavy interest burden, and would give little incentive for common stockholders, who would suffer most in the case of trouble."

Plan Criticized
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (Reuters) — Sen. William Proxmire

Sen. Proxmire, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, which has jurisdiction over the legislation needed before the loan guarantees can be issued, said hearings would begin Nov. 14.

"The terms of the legislation 'should insure maximum security for the federal guarantees and maximum participation by the other parties involved,' he said. He added that he wants to have the legislation require new lending commitments and lower interest rates by the banks involved and more non-federal participation.

Things were not as assured with the original \$750 million offer," he said, "but this looks like a sure thing. They should have no problem raising the additional money they need, because investors can be reasonably assured that their investment is safe, and it will also doubtless offer an attractively high rate of return as well."

Banking sources said, however, that the plan was viewed extremely favorably by most of those banks holding Chrysler debt. Several industry analysts said there would be many new sources of capital available to Chrysler — even for the unsecured financing — because of the extent of the proposed federal backing.

Reuss Hits Rise In Key Rate By Bundesbank

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss has asked the Federal Reserve to "take the lead in persuading the Bundesbank to declare a truce in the interest-rate war."

The dollar slumped against major currencies in fairly heavy trading today in a selloff triggered by the Swiss interest-rate rise. The price of gold lost \$8 an ounce from yesterday, reflecting the impact of the results of yesterday's U.S. Treasury auction of 1.25 million ounces at an average price of only \$372.30. Successful bids ranged from \$365.50 to \$378.12 an ounce with bids for 1.5 million ounces.

Reuss said that "the dollar is now strong enough" to take the measures. The adjustment in the discount rate and the bank's action in the money market were considered in light of the fact that the Swiss franc interest rates, the 3-month rate rose to 3 3/4 percent today from only about 1 percent in mid-July, and in the last few weeks, the major Swiss banks have raised time deposit rates almost weekly.

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Economic News Analysis

K. Bill Reflects Anger With U.S. Law

DON, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — The Parliament seems almost to pass a bill proposed by a conservative government that enables British companies to assume damages in antitrust suits in the United States to try to the damages in British courts.

Uranium Case
The U.S. civil actions against the two shipping lines are over their activities in North Atlantic shipping. The case against Rio Tinto-Zinc was brought by Westinghouse Electric against several uranium producers, even though Rio Tinto was prevented by a U.S. embargo from selling its uranium to Westinghouse or any other U.S. buyer.

In addition to offering British companies an outlet to recover punitive awards, the bill would block the jurisdictional claims of U.S. investigators in antitrust actions. The bill does not apply to criminal antitrust actions brought by the U.S. government. Fines can be awarded in criminal actions, but damages can be awarded only in civil cases.

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Bank Upsets Cuba's Efforts To Tap West's Capital Mart

GENEVA, Nov. 2 (AP-DJ) — Objections to political grounds have caused an abrupt change in the planned syndicate leadership of Cuba's intended Swiss franc floating rate note — the Castro government's first public venture into the Western capital markets.

The Geneva-based Banque Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegler & Co. had hoped to lead the issue in mid-November, but yesterday the major shareholder, Bank Leu, vetoed any syndicate participation.

One banking source said that the Bank Leu directors felt that "one should not open the Swiss capital market to borrowers like Cuba who are carrying out armed interventions in African countries."

The Zurich subsidiary of a London-based merchant bank, Singer & Friedlander, said it will assume the leadership position and the issue has been tentatively set for Nov. 19.

The major Swiss banks have not participated in any syndicates for Eastern European countries' borrowings on purely political grounds, the sources said.

It has been up to the Banque Gutzwiller and other smaller Swiss banks to lead the issues for the Communist countries, including a 10-year, 30-million Swiss franc floating rate note this summer for the Foreign Trade Bank of Poland.

Bank Leu did not object, one source said, because the East European countries hesitate to become involved in direct armed interventions and "experience has shown that Communist countries always are very good debtors."

The influential Swiss financial newspaper, the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, wrote yesterday: "The question should be raised whether it is really wise to give financial support to a country that is not only preaching the undermining of Western positions but also carries it out in the pay of the 'big brother.'"

The newspaper noted that the Communists always repay their debts but "is this argument really sufficient to justify helping the bearded revolutionary from the Caribbean to get back on his financial feet? Anyone accepting this line without reserve comes close to the thinking of that Roman emperor who is supposed to have coined the dictum 'man oler' [money does not smell] — an attitude not necessarily noble or farsighted."

LAURA WALLACE

U.S. Jobless Up Slightly

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 — The unemployment rate in the United States increased to 6 percent in October from 5.8 percent in September, the Labor Department reported today.

Treasury Secretary William Miller said the increase October is "consistent with the general trend of the economy." The "hick up" was in line with his expectations that the performance of the economy would be weaker in the fourth quarter than in the third quarter, Mr. Miller said.

The increase brought the jobless rate back to the same level as August and kept it in a range between 5.6 and 6 percent where it has been for 14 months.

The number of unemployed persons increased, by nearly 200,000 to 6.2 million. Most of that increase occurred among people who had been laid off rather than those entering the labor market.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
United States			
Connecticut General Life			
3rd Qtr.	1979	1978	
Revenue	63.72	73.32	
Profit	1.54	1.77	
Per share	1.79	1.79	
4th Qtr.	1979	1978	
Revenue	179.48	189.44	
Profit	4.34	4.58	
Per share	4.34	4.58	
Travelers			
3rd Qtr.	1979	1978	
Revenue	1,790.0	1,650.0	
Profit	103.8	97.7	
Per Share	2.43	2.24	
4th Qtr.	1979	1978	
Revenue	5,020.0	4,710.0	
Profit	280.5	266.6	
Per Share	6.51	6.12	

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 4)

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Left: 1838 10 - Blue SG183 Mini - value £450 in 1977 and £250 today.

Below: 1902 (1) Edward VII SG266 Mini - value £350 in 1977 and £4,200 today.

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INT 311-79

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, November 1, 1979[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, November 1, 1979
in Canadian funds.

755 GL Repaid	314	24	24	+	16	
7100 H City	404	405	405	24	+	16
12650 Harlequin	319	17	18%	+ 11%		
1500 Hawker	319	17	18%	+ 11%		
3200 Hayer D	524	24	24	24	+	16
1170 H Bay Co	525	24	24	24	+	16
13347 IAC	314	14	14	14	+	16
1440 Inland	314	14	14	14	+	16
300 Inland Gas	5124	124	124	124	+	16
274 Int Map	517	14	14	14	+	16
100 Inv Group	517	14	14	14	+	16
490 Iruco	5174	14	14	14	+	16
490 Iruco	5174	14	14	14	+	16
12200 Kaler R	524	24	24	24	+	16
400 Kam Kaita	470	470	470	470	+	16
600 Kelsay H	5174	14	14	14	+	16
24123 Kerr Ad	5174	14	14	14	+	16
19110 Labuff A	524	24	24	24	+	16
400 Lab Int	5474	14	14	14	+	16
19000 Laceron	490	490	490	490	+	16
600 Lnt Cem	450	450	450	450	+	16
170 Lnt Lac	450	450	450	450	+	16
600 Lnt Co B	380	380	380	380	+	16
257 MIBC	5174	14	14	14	+	16

All stock cities unless marked 3				High	Low	Class
Series	Stock	High	Low	20%	20%	20%
200 Algonia B	5224	224	224	224	+	16
5141 Bnk Mnt	5224	224	224	224	+	16
2219 Con Mnt	5224	224	224	224	+	16
300 Cdn Ind	5224	224	224	224	+	16
2000 Cdn Ind	5224	224	224	224	+	16
1350 Cdn Bn	5134	134	134	134	+	16
3000 Dnt TctA	5134	134	134	134	+	16
490 Dnt TctA	5134	134	134	134	+	16
1800 Power Co	5134	134	134	134	+	16
374 Royal Bk	524	24	24	24	+	16
1134 Rtr Trst Co	5134	134	134	134	+	16
4900 Utl Adstst	524	24	24	24	+	16
Total cals 574,225 shares.						

Canadian Indexes				Close	Previous
November 2, 1977					
Montreal				297.25	293.64
Toronto				1,610.70	1,603.40
Montreal: Stock Exchange Industriels Index.					
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.					

Canadian Indexes

November 2, 1979

600 L On1 Cem	490	490	490	-18	Montreal	277.25	293.66
3778 LL Loe	450	440	450	- 5	Toronto	1,610.90	1,603.40
100 Lab Co A	385	385	385		Montreal: Stock Exchange Industriels Index		
600 Lab Co B	380	380	380	-10	Toronto: TSE 300 Index		
257 MICC	\$11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2			

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, November 2, 1979

Dollar Bonds			
Alcoa 10-9-84	85 1/2	86 1/2	
Argentina 9-8-84	92	92 1/2	
Asahi 10-9-84	92	92 1/2	
Australia 9-8-84	92	92 1/2	
Austria 9-8-84	92	92 1/2	
Axon 9-8-84	92	92 1/2	
Bahia 9-8-84	85 1/2	86 1/2	
Banco 9-8-84	85 1/2	86 1/2	
BCHV 7-8-84	85 1/2	86 1/2	
Bell Can 7-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Bell Int'l 7-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
BCE 9-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Canpac 9-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Canada 9-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Can Nor 9-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Charbonnages 9-8-84	92 1/2	93 1/2	
CNT 9-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Comcast 9-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Comp. Foods 7-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Comp. Int'l 9-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Comp. Plan 10-9-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Dominion 10-8-84	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Dow Chem. 9-8-84	85 1/2	86 1/2	
Edison 9-8-84	85 1/2	86 1/2	
E E C 8-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-84	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-83	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-82	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-81	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-80	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-79	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-78	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-77	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-76	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-75	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-74	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-73	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-72	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-71	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-70	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-69	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-68	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-67	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-66	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-65	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-64	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 4-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 3-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 2-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 1-63	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 12-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 11-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 10-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 9-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 8-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 7-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 6-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C 5-62	90 1/2	91 1/2	
E E C			

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices

[illegible]

Chicago Futures

November 2, 1979

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	4.05	4.10	4.02	4.07 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Mar	4.05	4.10	4.02	4.07 1/2	+0.02 1/2
May	4.05	4.10	4.02	4.07 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Jul	4.05	4.10	4.02	4.07 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Sep	4.05	4.10	4.02	4.07 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Nov	4.05	4.10	4.02	4.07 1/2	+0.02 1/2

Sales Thru: 20,253.
Total open interest Thru: 26,225, up 1,014 from Wed.

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	+0.01
Mar	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	+0.01
May	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	+0.01
Jul	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	+0.01
Sep	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	+0.01
Nov	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	2.50 1/2	2.51 1/2	+0.01

Sales Thru: 20,253.
Total open interest Thru: 18,726, up 769 from Wed.

SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	6.40	6.45 1/2	6.35 1/2	6.42 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Mar	6.40	6.45 1/2	6.35 1/2	6.42 1/2	+0.02 1/2
May	6.40	6.45 1/2	6.35 1/2	6.42 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Jul	6.40	6.45 1/2	6.35 1/2	6.42 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Sep	6.40	6.45 1/2	6.35 1/2	6.42 1/2	+0.02 1/2
Nov	6.40	6.45 1/2	6.35 1/2	6.42 1/2	+0.02 1/2

Sales Thru: 20,253.
Total open interest Thru: 11,183, up 1,759 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	18.00	18.25	17.75	18.00	+0.25
Mar	18.00	18.25	17.75	18.00	+0.25
May	18.00	18.25	17.75	18.00	+0.25
Jul	18.00	18.25	17.75	18.00	+0.25
Sep	18.00	18.25	17.75	18.00	+0.25
Nov	18.00	18.25	17.75	18.00	+0.25

Sales Thru: 2,094.
Total open interest Thru: 5,489, up 1,289 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	24.00	24.25	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Mar	24.00	24.25	23.75	24.00	+0.25
May	24.00	24.25	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Jul	24.00	24.25	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Sep	24.00	24.25	23.75	24.00	+0.25
Nov	24.00	24.25	23.75	24.00	+0.25

Sales Thru: 1,478.
Total open interest Thru: 6,671, up 1,040 from Wed.

OATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Mar	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2	+0.01 1/2
May	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Jul	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Sep	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2	+0.01 1/2
Nov	1.25 1/2	1.26 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.25 1/2	+0.01 1/2

Sales Thru: 1,004.
Total open interest Thru: 5,847, up 128 from Wed.

LIVE CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	65.15	65.35	64.95	65.15	+0.00
Mar	65.15	65.35	64.95	65.15	+0.00
May	65.15	65.35	64.95	65.15	+0.00
Jul	65.15	65.35	64.95	65.15	+0.00
Sep	65.15	65.35	64.95	65.15	+0.00
Nov	65.15	65.35	64.95	65.15	+0.00

Sales Thru: 821.
Total open interest Thru: 3,961, up 147 from Wed.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	88.15	88.25	88.05	88.15	+0.00
Mar	88.15	88.25	88.05	88.15	+0.00
May	88.15	88.25	88.05	88.15	+0.00
Jul	88.15	88.25	88.05	88.15	+0.00
Sep	88.15	88.25	88.05	88.15	+0.00
Nov	88.15	88.25	88.05	88.15	+0.00

Sales Thru: 6,824 contracts.
Total open interest Thru: 71,374, up 374 from Wed.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.25	+0.00
Mar	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.25	+0.00
May	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.25	+0.00
Jul	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.25	+0.00
Sep	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.25	+0.00
Nov	14.25	14.35	14.15	14.25	+0.00

Sales Thru: 85 contracts.
Total open interest Thru: 6,024, up 6 from Wed.

LONG-TERM TREASURY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	79.15	79.25	79.05	79.15	+0.00
Mar	79.15	79.25	79.05	79.15	+0.00
May	79.15	79.25	79.05	79.15	+0.00
Jul	79.15	79.25	79.05	79.15	+0.00
Sep	79.15	79.25	79.05	79.15	+0.00
Nov	79.15	79.25	79.05	79.15	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Mar	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
May	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Jul	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Sep	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00
Nov	11,120	11,150	11,090	11,120	+0.00

Sales Thru: 1,197.
Total open interest Thru: 1,197, up 1 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

November 2, 1979

FEEDER CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	80.00	80.10	79.90	80.00	+0.00
Mar	80.00	80.10	79.90	80.00	+0.00
May	80.00	80.10	79.90	80.00	+0.00
Jul	80.00	80.10	79.90	80.00	+0.00
Sep	80.00	80.10	79.90	80.00	+0.00
Nov	80.00	80.10	79.90	80.00	+0.00

Sales Thru: 2,025 contracts.
Total open interest Thru: 65,422, up 470 from Wed.

LIVE HOGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	37.00	37.10	36.90	37.00	+0.00
Mar	37.00	37.10	36.90	37.00	+0.00
May	37.00	37.10	36.90	37.00	+0.00
Jul	37.00	37.10	36.90	37.00	+0.00
Sep	37.00	37.10	36.90	37.00	+0.00
Nov	37.00	37.10	36.90	37.00	+0.00

Sales Thru: 2,025 contracts.
Total open interest Thru: 24,349, up 536 from Wed.

PORK BELT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	40.00	40.10	39.90	40.00	+0.00
Mar	40.00	40.10	39.90	40.00	+0.00
May	40.00	40.10	39.90	40.00	+0.00
Jul	40.00	40.10	39.90	40.00	+0.00
Sep	40.00	40.10	39.90	40.00	+0.00
Nov	40.00	40.10	39.90	40.00	+0.00

Sales Thru: 2,025 contracts.
Total open interest Thru: 22,211, up 466 from Wed.

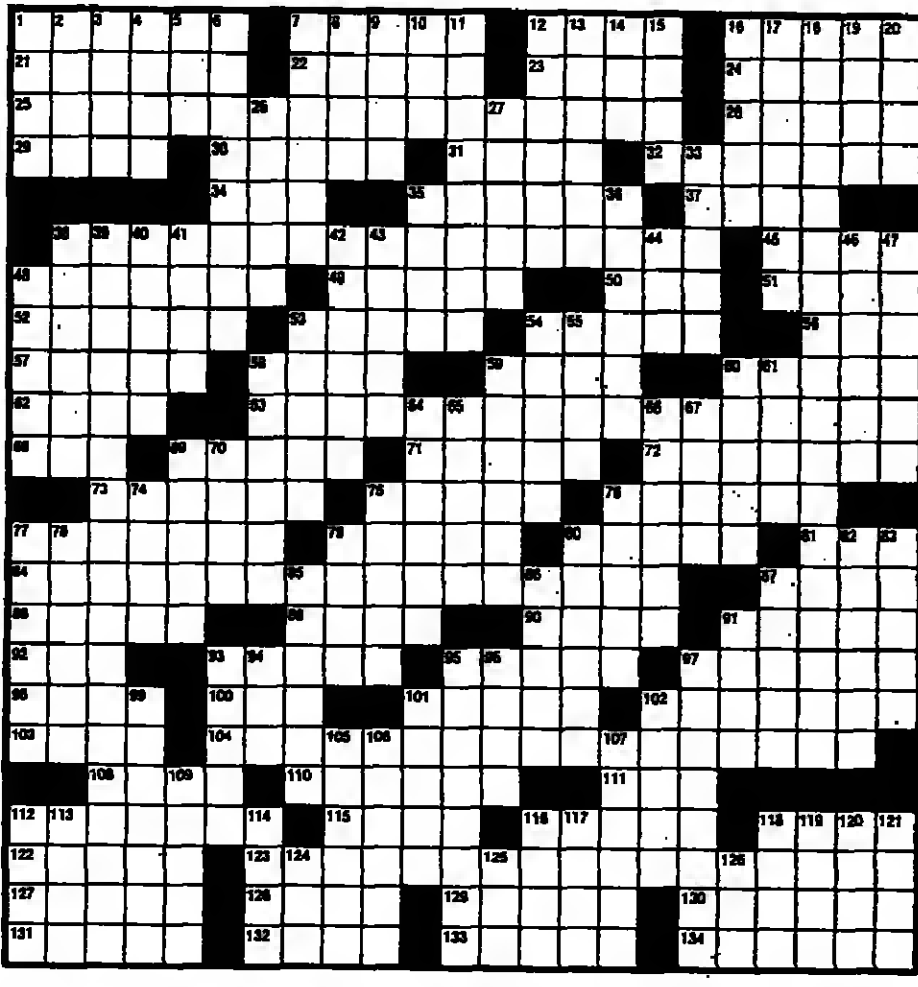
Interest	Thur. 22,211, up 406
ICEBERG CABBAGES	
cents per lb	
Dec	38.70 38.00 38.60 + .60
Mar	40.50 40.10 40.50 + .40
May	42.95 42.80 42.95 + .15
Jul	43.70 43.70 43.70

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENET. MALESKA

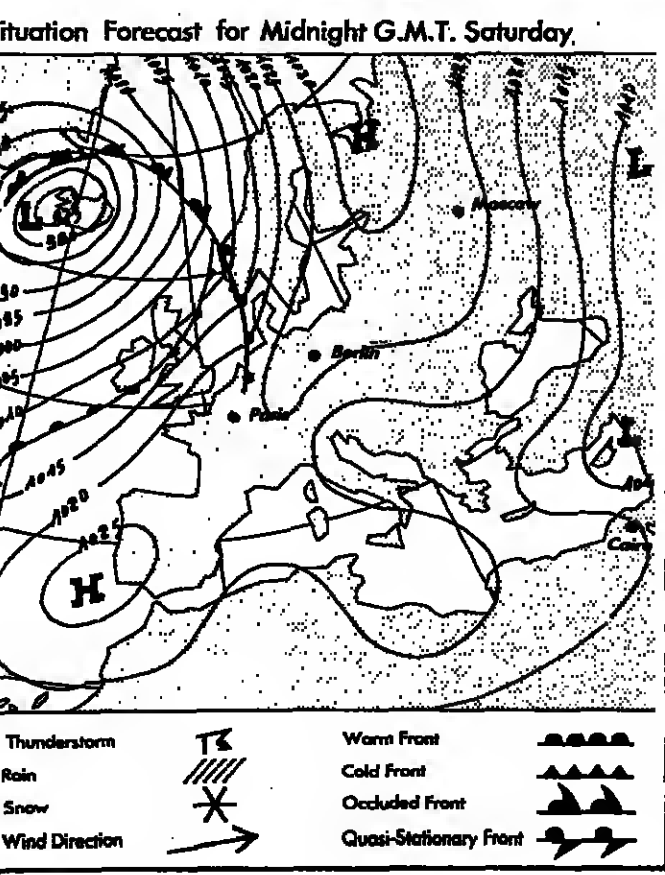
Dual Roles By William Lutinik

- ACROSS
- 1 "Be" me to lie down
 - 7 Projecting edges
 - 12 Kind of tense
 - 16 Principal
 - 21 Ballet duet
 - 22 Cantata offering
 - 23 To (just so)
 - 24 Sweetsop or sourpuss
 - 25 Actor plays Fischer
 - 28 Dog tag
 - 29 City on the Oka
 - 30 Nonpayer
 - 31 Change: Mus. dir.
 - 32 Yacht facilities
 - 34 Rhone feeder
 - 35 Glacier
 - 36 Phenomena
 - 37 German textile center
 - 38 "The Chairman" turns rubbish collector
 - 45 Sharif
 - 46 Newspapers
 - 49 Yens
 - 50 Charge it
 - 51 Nuchal area
 - 52 Sam and Tom
 - 53 Albanian, for one
 - 54 Author of "The Titans"
 - 56 Notes
 - 57 Waters
 - 58 York's river
 - 59 Dam on the Missouri
 - 60 Titer
 - 62 Spare
 - 63 Actor plays Sartrien
 - 66 Sun, talk
 - 67 Stockpile
 - 71 Kefauver
 - 72 Antenna housings on aircraft
 - 73 Injury
 - 75 "Dream" in an opera
- DOWN
- 10 Albanian capital
 - 11 Exalted
 - 13 Peregrine
 - 14 Suggesting
 - 15 Recipe abbr.
 - 17 Writer turns actor
 - 18 Stadium feature
 - 19 Billiard stroke
 - 20 Be curious
 - 26 Cooperstown game
 - 27 Right: Prefix
 - 28 Ending with Paul and Bernard
 - 29 Cosmology
 - 30 Legal right
 - 31 Cranial feature
 - 32 Be distressed
 - 33 Debussy heroine
 - 34 Vowel sequence
 - 35 Final sound in a word
 - 36 Kind of tide
 - 37 Gopher turns businessman
 - 38 Engrossed
 - 39 Battery terminals
 - 40 Autograph
 - 41 Aged
 - 42 Equalize
 - 43 King Cotton's dummies
 - 44 Attention-getter
 - 45 Practical
 - 46 Dramatist turns apiarist
 - 47 Picaresque bloomers
 - 48 Obstacle
 - 49 Accrue
 - 50 Shoe feature
 - 51 St. Indies
 - 52 Singer Stevens
 - 53 He sang "Mack the Knife"
 - 54 Vex



WEATHER

ALBUQUERQUE	17-21	Fair	MADRID	17-21	Fair
AMSTERDAM	12-14	Cloudy	MILAN	17-21	Cloudy
ANKARA	10-16	Overcast	MONTREAL	17-21	Cloudy
ANTWERP	12-14	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17-21	Overcast
BEIRUT	21-27	Cloudy	MUNICH	17-21	Overcast
BELGRADE	8-14	Misty	NEW YORK	17-21	Cloudy
BERLIN	7-15	Misty	NICE	17-21	Overcast
BRUSSELS	12-14	Fair	OSLO	17-21	Snow
BUCHAREST	6-12	Overcast	PARIS	17-21	Fair
BUDAPEST	6-14	Foggy	PRAGUE	17-21	Rain
CASABLANCA	14-20	Cloudy	ROME	17-21	Misty
COPENHAGEN	4-9	Rain	SOFIA	7-12	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	19-24	Misty	STOCKHOLM	9-12	Snow
DUBLIN	11-12	Overcast	TENRAN	21-25	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	8-14	Overcast	TEL AVIV	24-25	Overcast
FLORENCE	12-14	Misty	TOKYO	20-26	Overcast
FRANKFURT	11-12	Cloudy	TUNIS	19-26	Overcast
GENEVA	12-15	Fair	VIENNA	11-20	Overcast
Helsinki	-2-8	Snow	WARSAW	11-20	Cloudy
HOUSTON	26-28	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21-28	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10-16	Overcast	ZURICH	10-15	Misty
LAS PALMAS	21-26	Overcast			
LISBON	19-24	Misty			
LONDON	12-14	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	20-24	Cloudy			



N.Y. Telephone Operator Held After Alleged \$1-Million Fraud

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—A New York University switchboard operator has been accused of bilking the telephone company of more than \$1 million over four years by selling out-rate overseas calls.

Robert Dunlap, 36, allegedly netted \$1,000,000 from the scheme, which employed several persons to sell the out-rate calls to businessmen.

The New York Telephone Co. said that the average cost of an out-of-country call is \$3 per minute or \$45 for 15 minutes. Mr. Dunlap allegedly offered the calls for as little as \$5 for 15 minutes.

Mr. Dunlap earned \$15,000 a year as a night switchboard operator, but drove a \$25,000 sports car, authorities said.

Businessmen who used his service would call him at the NYU switchboard in Manhattan and he would then place the call to any part of the world, authorities said. Mr. Dunlap used a "blue box" to circumvent telephone company billing devices, authorities said.

The "blue box" is an electronic device that allows the caller to dial toll-free 800 or 555 exchanges and then keep the line open to dial another number once the original conversation is ended.

It was during a routine check that telephone company investigators noted that the university was logging an exceptional number of toll-free, long-distance calls that lasted up to an hour.

BOOKS

A NERVOUS SPLENDOR

Vienna, 1888-1889
By Frederic Morton. Atlantic-Little, Brown.
Illustrated. 340 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

MAYERLING — the hunting lodge in the Vienna Woods, the suicide pact, the distraught ravens and the howling dogs — seems by now to belong more to Hollywood than to history.

In this corner, or on this side of the bed, we have the handsome 30-year-old Crown Prince Rudolf, the only known Habsburg ever to have been afflicted with liberal political tendencies; he also kept a human skull on his desk. In the opposite corner, on the opposite side of the bed, we have Baroness Mary Vetsera, the upwardly mobile tramp who was his teen-age mistress. As per agreement, sometime during the night of Jan. 30, 1889, Rudolf shot Mary with a revolver; she died with a rose in her hands. Then, after a couple of hours of brooding, Rudolf killed himself with the same revolver. Months later, Hitler was born. So, for that matter, was Ludwig Wittgenstein.

"A Nervous Splendor" takes us from the July before Mayerling to the April after. Frederic Morton, author of the best-selling "The Rothschilds," and novelist who was himself born in Vienna, has a thesis. It is that Vienna either invented or lovingly nurtured that "alienation" about which modern man worries so much. Mayerling, so to speak, was a rose in the hands of the corpse of 19th-century optimism.

To push this thesis, Morton calls on and stitches together those same 10 months in the lives of such underground modernists as Freud, Mahler, Gustav Klimt, Arthur Schnitzler, Hugo Wolf and Theodor Herzl. If official Viennese culture, under the dull eye of Rudolf's father, the Emperor Franz Josef, was conservative to the point of catatonia — Ibsen's "Problem Plays," for example, were unwelcome at the Court Theater — the unofficial culture seethed. According to Morton: "The angst in Mahler's huge surges clutched at primal beginnings. Freud reached for a pre-Freudian libido. Herzl called for a return to the land of milk and honey. Klimt contorted his nudes into ancient Oriental opulence. Bruckner cried out for the freshness that lay forgotten in folk and faith. All these talents served an intuition maturing first in Vienna; something important and green had turned golden and sick and petrified."

At a lesser typewriter than Morton happens to command, some of this huffing and puffing would sound silly. At the time of Mayerling, Schnitzler had yet to write "La Ronde"; Klimt had yet to fabricate Art Nouveau; Mahler at age 28 was running the Budapest Royal Opera; Herzl was anything but alienated and not even a Zionist; Wolf was going all right; and Bruckner, al-

though consumed with his envy of Brahms, was after all in his 60s and working on his Ninth Symphony. As for Freud, Morton's book has the bad luck to appear after Frank Sulloway's "Freud: Biologist of the Mind," which persuasively disposes of the very myths Morton repeats, as it by rote.

But Morton is so skillful at pastiche, so telling in his anecdotes and so splendidly nervous in his prose that much must be forgiven. His continuing metaphor — the rising price of sugar — is superb. He is under no illusion that Rudolf, taking champagne laced with cognac, bagging eagles and ducks and women, and contributing anonymously to liberal newspapers — "the most nervous man in the most nervous century" — might have spared us World War I. On the social failure of the Viennese bourgeoisie — their failure, that is, to get the respect they got in London or that Peter the Great had tried to give them in Russia — he is instructive and succinct. We're there, indeed, when young Schnitzler gravely records in his diary the number of copulations with Jeanette the night before, and when Bruckner "a" connoisseur of death," lays hands on the skulls of Schubert and Beethoven.

Something more, something fierce, also animates Morton. It is a love turned to loathing of Vienna, the capital of "cavaliers, courtiers, epicures, aesthetes, attitudinizers," of the "dramaturgy of pure gesture" of "poverty spiced with panache," of operetta, psychoanalysis and anti-Semitism. This baroque Vienna — specializing in "the art of making life unlivable," in silver helmets and disguises, in the waltz and suicide — appalls him.

Everybody Dances

There was blood in the pastry, and everybody danced. The hairdressers, tram drivers, cabbies, bakers, hotel keepers, steamship companies and laundry maids, all had an annual ball. There was even an annual ball at the insane asylum, attended by Krafft-Ebing. Wanting to look classical, the Ringstrasse poured concrete; the palace itself was "an infinite cuckoo clock." And yet 10 percent of the city lived below the starvation level. Homeless women removed their children to the sewers to keep warm. The price of sugar, like the price of panache, was too high.

This animation, or animus, makes "A Nervous Splendor" riveting. Poor dead Mary, wearing the box she made fashionable, propped up by a broom in the carriage that spirited her away to a secret grave, was an emblem of the empire itself.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS

OF ALL THE MUSICIANS WHO HAVE EVER LIVED YOU ARE THE MOST FORTUNATE...

YOU KNOW WHY? BECAUSE YOU HAVE ME FOR AN INSPIRATION!

BONK!

WHEN YOU'RE AN INSPIRATION, YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT YOU'RE GOING TO INSPIRE...

B. C.

I'M PLANNING A SURPRISE PARTY.

WHAT CAN YOU GIVE ME FOR 75 CENTS A HEAD?

THE ADDRESS OF OUR COMPETITOR.

B. LONDIE

HONEY, LOOK AT THE STAMP I HAD MADE FOR MYSELF.

SEE—WHEN I STAMP IT, IT SAYS, "BLONDIE BUNSTEAD, PRESIDENT."

THAT'S NICE, BUT WHAT ARE YOU PRESIDENT OF?

NOTHING YET—BUT IT SURE GIVES ME SOMETHING TO SHOOT FOR!

B. E. T. L. E.

Y'KNOW, DRINKING'S NO GOOD FOR YOU. IT RUINS YOUR LIVER AND KILLS YOUR BRAIN CELLS.

MAKES YOU FORGET TO GO HOME, TOO.

TRUE, BUT I DIDN'T SAY IT WAS ALL BAD.

B. A. I. L. E. Y.

YOU'RE TO KNOW WHO TO DISRESPECT.

A. N. D. Y.

THE FIGHTING WAS FIERCE!

THESE MEN LOOK TERRIBLE!

YOU SHOULD SEE THE OTHER GUY.

R. E. X.

DR. MORGAN IS ON THE PHONE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPEAK TO HIM, MRS. LANSKY?

YES, I'LL TAKE IT HERE!

HOW'S SARA, REX?

I'M AT THE HOSPITAL! I HAD A PSYCHIATRIST SEE ME AND TO LIE TO DRUGS HE FINDS WITH YOU! I'LL BE HERE FOR AN HOUR! CAN YOU COME?

D. O. O. N. E. S. B. U. R. Y.

WELL, SIR, IT LOOKS LIKE YOU'LL BE GETTING ABOUT 65% OF THE VOTE.

65%? THEN HE'S AIN' RIGHT?

NOT ACCORDING TO THE PRESS, SIR.

WHAT? AIN' NUT?

WELL, APPARENTLY, SIR, BECAUSE YOU TIED TO WIN.

OF COURSE, I TRIED TO WIN!

WELL, KENNY, DIDN'T THAT COST US FIVE MORE POINTS?

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUNCE

HIKKA

SMUQIR

LOWHLY

When a wolf whistles.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRIZE LEAFY ERMINE PAYING
Answer: This guy has to have his glass before he can do a proper day's work—A GLAZIER

DENNIS THE MENACE

LOOK AT THAT... ALL THAT MUD JUST GON' TO WASTE!

1st-
lanal
binding-
stations
repts Move
Federation
windli

